PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

Milkmaid GRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

No. 53,885.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday, 2 P. M. 1906.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500		
8th "	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA ..	6523
12th " *	CALEDONIA	7568	(EXTRA)	
15th "	EGYPT	7912		
22nd "	ORIENTAL	8284	MACEDONIA.	10013
29th "	ARCADIA	6602		
6th Oct.	PENINSULLAR	8294	CHINA	7912
13th "	ARABIA	7903		
20th "	ORIENTAL	8284	INDIA	7911
27th "	PERSIA	7951		
3rd Nov.	PENINSULAR	8294	MONGOLIA	9509
10th "	MARMORA	10009		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.
* This Steamer will call at Malta and London only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamers leaving Bombay about the 20th August and 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *21st July* 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Robufat	6th Sep. 1906.
YARRA	4,348	Sellier	4th Oct. "
DUMBEA	3,916	Boyer	1st Nov. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	15th. Sep. 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verrou	13th Oct. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
Class Rs. 735 2nd class Rs. 565, 3rd class Rs. 295.
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57 *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,118	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	G. Tamjanovich	6000	1st Sep. 1906.
† AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	5th Oct. "
SILESIA	Loic Stabile	5158	5th Nov. "
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	5th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

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RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Aust Lloyd's and a return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes are issued at Reduced Fares.

Passengers for VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Compy which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,055	30th Sep. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—
E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
BAROOCH HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly lined. Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2170	Mon. 3rd Sept.	12 noon	P'Bunder & Cutch.
DUMRA	1700	Thur. 6th Sept.	10 a.m.	(direct).
LHASA	2170	Frid. 7th Sept.	8 a.m.	(direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire Mahomera and Basreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about 14th Sept.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	2025	12th Sep.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3000	26th Sep.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.
PUTIALA	3000	10th Oct.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
31st August, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
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REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick.	3069	28th August
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey.	3106	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	3091	3rd October.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	23rd October.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig.	6716	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick,	3269	4th Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	3106	22nd Dec.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight.	6600	29th Dec. 1906.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson.	3091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	31st Jan.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries, a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
TOTOMI MARU	3412			1st Sept
RIOJUN MARU	4809	Lapraik.	4th Sept.	15th Sept
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne.	18th Sept	29th Sept
CEYLON MARU	3068	K. Kori.	2nd Oct.	13th Oct
COLOMBO MARU	4703	J. Nagao	16th Oct.	27th Oct
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	30th Oct	10th Nov

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the continental hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of this kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days promptly removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable injury by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. Dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of the kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

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THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all Municipal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World selecting, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires and observe above Registered Trade Mark, and a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

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J. R. CLEAVE,
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WE ARE SOLE AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY AND MADRAS PRESIDENCIES FOR

SIDEROSTHEN ANTI-CORROSIVE PAINT.

THIS PAINT HAS WITHSTOOD THE MOST SEVERE TESTS WHERE
RUST ATTACKS METAL,
BEING
RUST-PROOF,
DAMP-PROOF,
AND
WHITE ANT-PROOF,

Metal will . . . . NEVER RUST
And Woodwork . . NEVER ROT
If Coated with . . SIDEROSTHEN.

WHY COAT THE INSIDE OF BOILERS WITH "SIDEROSTHEN"?

BECAUSE Pitting is impossible. Scale is easily removed. Expense of chipping is avoided.

STOCKED IN BOMBAY IN 28 LB. AND 1 CWT. DRUMS.

PRICE ON APPLICATION.

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THE BRITISH WOOD PRESERVATIVE,

Protects all varieties of Wood from decay—whether the situation be damp or dry—and from the ravages of all wood-destroying insects, such as the WHITE ANT on shore and the TEREDO in sea water. Rats will not gnaw wood which has been treated with ANTHROL.

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INVESTED IN
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TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
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REPAIRS OF Re. 1e8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardiner 18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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GENTLEMEN'S DRESS SUITS
in Best and Newest Materials, Silk Linings and Facings.
From Rs. 75.
Club Dress Jackets, from Rs. 40.
New Dress Belts, Socks, Ties, Collars.

HOAR & CO., { ENGLISH TAILORS, } ESPLANADE

BARSI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LTD.,

(REGISTERED UNDER THE "INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.")

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000,

DIVIDED INTO 4,000 Shares, of Rs. 250 Each, PAYABLE as follows:—

Rs. 25 on Application, Rs. 50 on Allotment, and the balance when called for in sums not exceeding Rs. 50 at intervals of not less than two months.

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BANKERS:
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BARSI-TOWN is the centre of a very large Cotton trade, at which the greater part of the SHOLAPUR STOCK of RAW-COTTON is obtained.

BARSI, having the Cotton on the spot, has an ADVANTAGE of Rs. 6 per candy over SHOLAPUR. It is also the great mart for the manufactured material coming back from Sholapur and Bombay.

All the Sholapur Mills have paid well, one of them showing a profit of Rs. 6,71,676 on the last year's working.

SURROUNDED by the NIZAM'S DOMINIONS, there is an immense opening for the sale of the out-turn; and if Bombay Mills can sell ahead for a year, BARSI, with an advantage of Rs. 15 per candy in freight and expenses, has the brightest prospects before it.

The BARSI MILLS will be found one of the VERY BEST INVESTMENTS. The MANAGEMENT will be completely in EUROPEAN HANDS, the Machinery will be of the latest and always kept up to the mark, and the AGENTS will do all in their power to MAKE IT AN IMMEDIATE and a LASTING SUCCESS.

For forms of application for Shares apply to the Agents:—

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BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMNT,

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

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It is proposed to call Rs. 20 only per Share; Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 15 on allotment.

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RAHIM JOOSAB, Esq. (*Ex-Officio.*) Messrs. Jaffer Joosab & Co.

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SOLICITORS:
Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co.

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Messrs. JAFFER JOOSAB & Co.
REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY:
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This Company has been formed, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Fire Insurance, in all its Branches in India and elsewhere in any part of the world as may be considered advisable by the Board. The power to extend the business by adding Life, Marine, Accident and other Insurance business is reserved.

Recognising that there are so many British and Foreign Insurance Companies, successfully established in India, it is believed that a Company organised entirely in India and under direct Indian control, cannot but meet with considerable success.

It is hoped that with the call of Rs. 20 per share as stated above the Company will be in a position to work successfully and it is anticipated no necessity will arise for any further calls.

All funds of this Company will be invested in Government securities only.

Applications for shares should be made upon the application form, and forwarded to the Secretaries' office together with Rs. 5 per share for deposit payable on application.

Forms of application for shares prospectus and further information can be obtained from the Secretaries.

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CIVIL, MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
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OUR efficient and capable staff of European Engineers have had experience in almost all parts of the world in Railways, Docks, Harbours, Waterworks, Irrigation, Steel bridges, viaducts and tunnels, Drainage and Sanitation, Electrical Tramways and Power House Equipments, Mills, Factories and Manufacturing Machinery, Reinforced Armoured Concrete Structures, Roofs, Piers, Colliery Ironworks, Pit head frames, Steel Ships, Barges and Lighters.

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BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

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CELEBRATED
FRENCH AND MOCCA COFFEE
UNSURPASSED FOR EXCELLENCE.
REFUSE INFERIOR SUBSTITUTES.
INSIST TO HAVE PEARSE & CO.'S COFFEE!

TO BE HAD FROM ALL RESPECTABLE DEALER or from

PEARSE & CO.,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

CAN THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER DO WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT ?

READ THIS PROOF POSITIVE.

FROM THE McGEOCH CARRIAGE & MOTOR COMPANY,
PAISLEY, 7th Feb. 1906.

DEAR SIRS,—
A fire took place on 27th January last at No. 4, 1 *ll Street, Paisley, the property of the Senior Partner of the McGeoch Carriage & Motor Co.

The fire started in one of the Bedrooms and it had got a good hold as one of the partitions was blazing away when the fire was discovered.

Three Minimax were used to quell the fire and they did splendid work as the fire was extinguished before the Brigade arrived. If we had required to wait till the Brigade arrived in all probability the whole place would have been burned. Yours truly,

ANDREW McGEOCH, (Partner.)

In 2½ Years over 150,000 Sold, & 1,500 Actual Fires Extinguished.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A 75 DOLLAR TYPEWRITER
FOR 56 DOLLARS OR Rs. 175.
THE FRANKLIN IS A
HIGH GRADE MACHINE SOLD BY US AT A LOW PRICE.

IT MEETS ALL THE REQUIREMENTS DEMANDED BY EXPERIENCED BUYERS OF MODERN MACHINES.

IT IS SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION.
UNSURPASSED WORKMANSHIP.
UNLIMITED SPEED.
AN EXCELLENT MANIFOLDER.
OF FINEST MATERIAL.
LIGHT AND PORTABLE.
REMARKABLE DURABILITY.
ABSOLUTELY VISIBLE WRITING.
REASONABLE IN PRICE.

WITH THE FRANKLIN TYPEWRITER EVERY LETTER IS ABSOLUTELY VISIBLE
THE INSTANT IT IS WRITTEN, AND CORRECTIONS CAN BE MADE WITH PERFECT EASE AND PRECISION.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:
THACKER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

LITTLE'S PHENYLE DISINFECTANT

DESTROYS germs of all Fevers, Contagious and Infectious Diseases, CHOLERA, BUBONIC PLAGUE, etc., etc. Destroys bad smells, and keeps the home healthy. It also refreshes and invigorates, cures Prickly Heat, keeps off Mosquitoes, and other insects, cures Skin Diseases, and keeps the body healthy.

Pronounced by the American Government Public Health Board as
THE BEST DISINFECTANT, AND MORE THAN THREE TIMES STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER DISINFECTANT.
BEWARE OF IMITATION.

Per bottle, 6 annas and 12 annas, per Gallon Dram, Rs. 4.

SOLE AGENTS:
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and hade or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other plagues of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, leprs, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street Clermont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above Medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of "The New Brain and Nerve Food, YARKUNA," "The Extraordinary Blood Medicine," see Special Notice which appeared every month in the Bombay Gazette.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
4th and 5th September, 1906.

AMATEUR PIERROT ENTERTAINMENT

Proceeds to be devoted to the
NURSES' RECREATION-ROOM FUND,
ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

Commencing 9-30 P.M. Seats Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1.
Plan and Bookings at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE and Co.

Tickets can also be obtained from
A. C. WEBB, Esq.,
Care of Messrs. King King and Co., Bombay.
W. L. FIRTH, Esq.,
Care of P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

R. G. BALDOCK,

THE WELL-KNOWN

AUSTRALIAN HORSE

IMPORTER,

BEGS to inform his Old Patrons and the Public generally that he is still CARRYING on BUSINESS as formerly in the BOMBAY STABLE CO.'S PREMISES, and that he has a first class Shipment due on or about 25th September to be followed by others as demand may require.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and PAPER for this Railway system for one year, commencing from 1st January 1907.

2. Tenders will be received up to noon on MONDAY, 1st October, 1906, and should be addressed to the CHIEF AUDITOR, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, in a SEALED COVER, superscribed TENDERS FOR STATIONERY and PAPER.

3. All Tenders received will be opened in the office of the Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, on TUESDAY, 2nd October, 1906.

4. Tender Forms can be obtained and all other information and terms may be had on application to

THE CHIEF AUDITOR,
B. AND N. W. RAILWAY,
GORAKHPUR.

GORAKHPUR,
27th August, 1906.

NOTICE.

WEDNESDAY the 29th August and SATURDAY the 1st September 1906 being the two principal days of the GANAPATI FESTIVAL, the following roads will be impassable to ordinary traffic :—

Girgaum Back Road, Charni Road, Girgaum Road, French Bridge, French Road up to Chaupati.

Those who wish to avoid the crowds are therefore advised to select other roads between the hours of 5-40 and 8-10 P.M. on those days.

W. L. B. SOUTER,
Ag-Commissioner of Police.
POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE :
BOMBAY, 28TH AUGUST, 1906.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection, with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON.

HENRY S. KING & CO.

BALDOCK & GOVE
PROPRIETARY LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION)

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Resolution passed at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company, held in Melbourne, Australia, on the 27th day of June, 1906, and confirmed at a subsequent EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, held at the same place on the 12th day of July, 1906, the said Company has been put into voluntary liquidation, and WILFRED WAYTH GUDGEON, of 469, Collins Street, Melbourne, has been appointed Liquidator.

And Notice is hereby further given that the said WILFRED WAYTH GUDGEON has by a Deed Poll or Power-of-Attorney, dated the 25th day of July, 1906, appointed me, the Undersigned NORMAN LESLIE CRITTEN, his Attorney in India in all matters connected with the liquidation of the said Company.

All persons in any manner indebted to the said Company, or holding any property whatsoever belonging to the said Company, are therefore hereby required to forthwith pay the amount of their indebtedness, or to deliver up the property held by them, as the case may be, to the Undersigned at the Office of the Company in Liquidation, No. 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, failing which proceedings will be instituted for the recovery thereof.

And all persons having; or alleging, any claim against the said Company are hereby also required to furnish to the Undersigned forthwith their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims.

Dated this 21st day of August 1906.

N. L. CRITTEN,
ATTORNEY for the Liquidator, of
BALDOCK & GOVE PROPRIETARY, Ld.,
(In Liquidation).
223, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES COMPANY,

No. 1, UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public in general that we are now FULLY STOCKED with all Manufacturers BOOTS and SHOES of every description and can supply anything in the Boot and Shoe line.

We have received a fresh supply of BOOT-TREES, BOOT POLISHES, RUBBER HEELS and LEGGINGS. We have also received a fresh supply of MORRIS BROS'. HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES, and we are prepared to guarantee the wear and tear of this make which are stamped with the Crown No. 1, High Class and which are specially made for us.

Mofussil orders will receive prompt attention.

THE BOMBAY HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES COMPANY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

UNDER THE AUSPICES
OF
THE ROVERS FOOTBALL CLUB
AND THE PATRONAGE OF
Lt.-Col. W. H. E. MURRAY, C. O.,
The Royal Scots
THE ANNUAL
BENEFIT FOOTBALL MATCH
(MILITARY vs. CIVILIANS)
on behalf of the
St. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION
will be played on the Cooperage,
on Wednesday, 5th September, at 5-30 o'clock.

Tickets Re. 1 and As. 8 can be had
at
MESSRS. SEYMORE DOVE & Co.

NOTICE.

THE CELEBRATION of the Eighty-Second Anniversary of the BIRTHDAY of Mr. DADABHOY NAOROJI will be held in the Hall of the Framji Cowasjee Institute, on TUESDAY, the 4th September next, at 5-30 P.M., (Bombay Time). The Public are cordially invited to attend.

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.
GOKALDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH.
CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD,
KAZI KABIRUDDIN,
JAFFERBHOY RAHIMTOOLA,
DAMODER GORDHANDAS SOOKHADVALA,
D. E. WAC

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for CLERKSHIP for the Supply and Transport Corps will be held about the 15th. October, 1906, at the Office of the Officer Commanding Divisional Supply 6th, (Poona) Division.

Candidates, who have not passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University or Corresponding Examinations of other Universities or the Final or Higher Standard Examination of European Schools, will not be allowed to appear for the Examination.

Applications to attend should be sent in by the 5th, October, 1906.

E. A. SWINHOE, Captain,
Commanding Divisional Supply,
6th, (Poona) Division.

REMEMBER
HAJEE EBRAHIM BROS.
TRIENNIAL CLEARANCE SALE
Commences TO-DAY.
HEAVY REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.
No. 1, SITARAM BUILDING, next to CRAWFORD MARKET.

HORSES. HORSES. HORSES.

ARRIVING SEPTEMBER.

JULIUS GOVE.

Per S.S. "DUNERA," due to ARRIVE at BOMBAY about the middle of September, arrives to Mr. GOVE'S CONSIGNMENT—the first of the Season's Horse Shipment.

Mr. Gove's Shipment includes a fine lot of Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, etc., and Native Cavalry Remounts.

Subsequent shipments will arrive to Mr. Gove's Consignment at intervals.

JULIUS GOVE,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & MELBOURNE (*Australia.*)

Energy and Good Fortune are twins, but Energy was born first.

STOP THIEVES!

MALARIA, PLAGUE AND FEVERS

Steal a march on you, unless you place your hand upon them and catch in time.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC

Always checks, cures and saves you from their Grasp, Read these :—

"I am generally prejudiced against patent medicines, when I do not know the constituents; but in the case of SQUIBB'S AGUE Specific, I found it so handy and effective in all kinds of Fevers that I always keep a supply in the house and find it acceptable and beneficial to all who get feverish and need some simple Remedy." Rev. Canon M. G. Goldsmith, Church Mission House, Hyderabad-Deccan, Oct. 1905.

A VOICE FROM AFRICA,

I write to thank you so much for the benefit conferred through Squibb's AGUE SPECIFIC. It is a real blessing to fever-stricken mortals, a year ago when at Mombassa I fell prey to a very severe attack of malarial Fever (was it Blackwater!) ...thanks however to Squibb's and have never since then been ever again attacked, &c. &c. &c.

Can be had of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India. Also at Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

MADON SONS & CO.
THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY,
No. 16-18 Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith and Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of Jetha Viram, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, deceased.

VEJBAI alias MITHABAI, widow of JETHA VIRAM, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi outside the Fort.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS K.C.I.E. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, This Twenty-second day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Six and in the Sixth year of our Reign,

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 22nd day of August, 1906.

Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI
Petitioners' Attorneys.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay,

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

47, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON, E.C. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

To BEGIN on MONDAY next

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

EIGHT ARTICLES,
BY
HOWARD SPENCER
(of the English International XI; Captain of Aston Villa).

HOWARD SPENCER needs no introduction. His long career, true sportsmanship, brilliant play, and successful captaincy have made him the most prominent and popular exponent of the game. He has played in most recent International matches, and has for several years successfully led Aston Villa in both League and English Cup contests.

The articles we are about to publish cover the most interesting phases of Football. They are well and brightly written, full of characteristic touches, and will undoubtedly prove acceptable to our readers. Mr. Spencer's views on

FOOTBALL AND ITS PLAYERS

are always carefully considered.

"How Forwards Win Games" (Monday next).
"How Backs Avert Defeat."
"Some Great Present-Day Players."
"How to Lengthen your Football Career."
"Some Golden Rules for Footballers."
"The Finest Players of My Time."
"The Greatest Game I Ever Saw."
"The Value of Good Sportsmanship."

DAWK EDITIONS
for
UP-COUNTRY
SUBSCRIBERS.

FIRST DAWK
In Time for
PUNJAB MAIL.
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for
CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

Both may
BE OBTAINED IN BOMBAY
ON APPLICATION.

THE
Bombay Gazette
IS NOW
THE BEST
ADVERTISING
MEDIUM
IN WESTERN INDIA.

It reaches every City, Town and Village.

It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.

IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB, THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW AND THE COTTAGE,

THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH AND IS READ FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

PRICE: ONE ANNA.

JOBBING
PRINTING
IN
ALL ITS
BRANCHES.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8, We recommend it. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

THE WITCH DUST EXTRACTOR—Removes and absorbs all Dust from Carpets, Furniture and Clothing and can be seen at Work at M. BRESLAUER & Co., 9, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

REED and BARTON'S world renowned large varied and excellent Assortment of best AMERICAN ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE of elegant designs, which will stand the wear of 25 years and upwards.—DUBASH and Co., 89 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Mr. G. J. De QUADROS' Valuable Furniture, Ronish's first rate Cottage Piano, etc., opposite Mazagon Police Courts, SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, at 2 P.M.

ARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices: Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

TO LET.—Bombay Season, BUNGALOWS FLATS and Apartments in healthy localities. Special arrangements for short and long leases. Office premises on Hornby Road and other business part of the Fort. Spacious and commodious, plenty of light and air. For further particulars apply to B. SAKHARAMJI and Co., House Agent, No. 2 Dean Lane.

TO BE LET—A large BRIGHT and COOL OFFICE ROOM. Apply to SAMUEL FITZE & Co., 89-91, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE—ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA in 35 Volumes with Maps and Index 9th and 10th Editions and Book case, 20 Volumes of the Standard Library of Famous Literature with travelling Book case. Together with a miscellaneous library and 12 Volumes of Shakespeare's Works, Rs. 900 the lot or offer. The above Books are nearly new and very little used. Apply "G S," care of King King and Co., Bombay.

LADY'S BICYCLE FOR SALE.—Shabby condition, but strong, what offers? Apply No. 361A. Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTER—PITMAN'S SHORTHAND with knowledge of sport. Inexperienced man need not apply.—"A" care of this Office.

PROOF READERS.—Two Experienced Proof Readers wanted. Apply this office.

"LE ZIL" Fluid, a wonderful discovery absolutely non-irritant, quickest cure for all complicated FEMALE PELVIC CATARRHS and other diseases most prevalent to females. No internal medicines required. Dr. A. L. Pusbong of Lucknow writes.—"in cases of 6 and 8 years' duration it proved a marvel remedy." Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Oriental Bank Buildings, FORT.

GILDING, ELECTRO and NICKEL PLATING, Rubber Stamps, Die Sinking and Copper Plate Printing—Cheapest and most Durable—executed carefully. Also Visiting Cards, Inscription on presentation articles, Brass Sign Boards, Peons' Badges, Blocks and Stereos &c., made by skilled artists. NANABHAI MARADEV and Co., Jewellers and Watch Makers, 95 Meadow St., Bombay.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle, Opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with Electric Fans. Rooms airy and connections with Bath-rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality. Apply to the Manager.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit, Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day, Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Service, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and Supplied.—Chucks, No. 6

"GUNC" A Doctor's Discovery, Cures Positively in FOUR DAYS WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANDAL OIL or any internal medicines, which being powerful irritants to the kidneys and other vital organs, ruin the whole system. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, FORT, Oriental Bank Buildings.

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ENGLISH CUT.
ENGLISH STYLE.
SUPERIOR FINISH.
MAXIMUM QUALITY, MINIMUM PRICE.

The latest shades and pattern in Striped Flannels, all thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 30 per suit.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

ALTON & CO.,
THE NEW ENGLISH TAILORS,
75 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW,
AND
LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL
KHURSHAED MUNZIL,
LUCKNOW,
WILL RE-OPEN ON THE 15TH OCTOBER.
For Prospectus apply to The SECRETARY,
La Martiniere College, LUCKNOW.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MONGINI BROTHER'S
EXTRA STRONG
PEPPERMINTS,
in 1 lb. Glass-stoppered Jars Rs. 1-8 each jar included.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRESH MADE CHOCOLATES in 1 lb. pink or blue cartons, Rs. 2.

MONGINI BROTHER'S RICH TEA CAKES Re. 1 per lb.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRUIT SYRUPS in pint bottles including Strawberry, Raspberry, Pine-apple Lemon etc. etc. Re. 1 per bottle.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29. CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
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BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
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NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

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LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mallowness, and fine Character.

Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

CHARLES DAY & CO., LONDON.

ARE THE SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS FOR
JOHN JAMESON & SON'S WHISKY.

And on each label must be found the following Notice and Signature.

"In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request attention to our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark."

John Jameson & Son Ltd.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

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ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major H N Worde, B
Major H G Melville, I M S,
M G Colvin, C S I, B Cov
E Taylor, B Cov

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major E St A Wake, B, 1 mo furl
Capt V E H Lindsay, B, study leave from 18-7-06
Mr N M Carnell, B, furl to 30-6-07
Mr J J S Spearman, B, 7 days' extraordinary leave
Mr C Tweedie, B, 14 days furl

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Sir H Adamson, C S I, B Cov
Mr H Clayton, B Cov
Mr T K Johnston, B Cov
Mr F A F Phillips, R Cov
Mr J J S Spearman, B
Mr J Copland, B
Mr H H Dewick, B
Mr W E Curry, B
Mr H J Hope, B
Mr S M Minus, B
Mr C C Hughes-Hallett, B
Mr W T H Jolly, B

August. 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major H King, 33 Punj
Major E W Wall, 17 Cav
Capt D N Anderson I M S

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major W E A Blakeney. 6 H, 3 mo M C
Major E M Jackson, 88 Inf, 6 mo M C
Capt O F Connell, 39 Punj 2 mo M C
Capt L L Hepper, R A, 6 mo
Lieut C A W Smyth, 1 Brahmans, 3 mo
Lieut L C F Bayley, 6 Cav 2 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Col H K McKay, I M S
Lieut-Col E B Berton, 17 Cav
Lieut-Col L A Waddell, C B, C I E, I M S
Lieut-Col C J Corfield, I A
Lieut-Col E Vansittart, 2-10 G R
Major H A P Lindsay, S T C
Major W I Ryder, 2-1 G R
Major H Hefferman, 79 Inf
Major W F Newnham, 34 H
Major W T Digby, R E
Capt A C Hobson, 09 Inf
Capt C H Hawes, 23 Cav
Capt V E Muspratt, 30 Lrs
Capt F N White, I M S
Capt R W Henderson, 17 Cav
Capt C A Elliott, R E
Capt G H Roileau, R E
Capt C Hodgkinson, 6 Cav
Capt N M Geoghegan, 89 Punj
Capt C H Hordern, R E, 4 mo M C
Lieut R J B Yates, 22 Cav 1 mo M C
Lieut A F MacLean, 33 Punj 1 mo
Lieut A W Kemmis, 18 Lrs, 5 days
Lieut C E Edmonds, R I M, to Nov 15 on M G
Engineer W Mitchell, R I M 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut M E Sinclair, 79 Inf
Lieut C Alexander, 81 Prs
Lieut C E T Fox-Male, 92 Punj
Lieut E B Maunsell, 35 H
Lieut G D Pennington, 14 Sikhs
Lieut R J Clarke, 8 Raj
Lieut T S Whitworth, 72 Punj
Lieut R G Alexander, 11 Lrs
Lieut R Scott, 54 S khs
Lieut C L Tireman, G R
Lieut J L Costello, 91 Sikhs
Lieut A F MacLean, 33 Punj
Lieut G M Ayscough, 116 Mah
Lieut A J Ross, R E
Lieut I McIvor, C I H
Lieut A F Bene, 76 Punj
Second Lieut E Grose, 16 Raj
Second Lieut O C Puliey, Unatt, List
Lieut B C Marsh, R I M

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GODINHO—Aug. 31, at 7-30 a. m. Emigdio Jose Godinho, aged 70 years. Deeply mourned by his children and wide circle of friends. Funeral leaves Dahul (Burrow's Lane) for the Dharavi Cemetery at 8 a. m. this (Saturday Morning.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND—August 31, aged 76 at his Bungalow, Love Lane, Byculla, Gothumna Ceremony will take place at his Town Residence in Chumpagully at 4 p. m. on Saturday the 1st September.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BLOOD—August 8, at 38 Bilston Road, Oxton, Birkenhead wife of Col F W Blood, VD, Commanding 1st Volunteer Batt Cheshire Regt. of a daughter.

CARNEGIE—August 6, at the British Legation, Pekin, the Hon Mrs Lancelot Carnegie, of a daughter.

CLEAVE—August 8, at 26 New North Road, Exeter, wife of Engineer-Lieut R C Cleave, RN, his Majesty's ship Repulse of a son.

LOMBARD—August 5, at Lismoy, Temple Gardens, Palmerston Park, Dublin, wife of Roger Lombard (captain, 5th Rifle Brigade of a son.)

PILKINGTON—August 10, at 8 Southwick Crescent, W, wife of Capt F C Pilkington, 15th Hussars of a son.

STODDART—August 9, at Pembroke Dock, wife of Capt. F W Stoddart, Wiltshire Regt. of a daughter.

WILSON—August 12, at 6 Eaton Square, S W, wife of Capt A H Hutton Wilson of a son.

YOUNG—August 12, at Knutsford, Cheshire, wife of Capt F B Young, Cheshire Regt of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HASTINGS—KENNEDY—June 30, at the Cathedral, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Bombay, W Holland Hastings, Lieutenant 92nd Punjabis, son of the late Commander W C H Hastings, R N (Retired), to Mary Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr D M Kennedy, ICS.

HOPKINS—SKIPWITH—August 2, by special license, at Claybrooke Church, near Lutterworth, Capt. Lewis Kerrton Hopkins I E, to Carry Estoteville, daughter of the late Sir Peyton Skipwith, Bart.

MENCE—HYTTON—August 9, at Guildfield Church, William Charles Mence, to Dorothy Wynn, daughter of Capt. Devereux Herbert Myrton, J P, D L.

POWER'OY—CINNAMOND—July 25, at St George's Church, Hanover Square, Capt. Francis Knox Pomeroy, A P 10 (late of the Connaught Rangers), to Frieda Cinnamond, daughter of Arthur Cinnamond.

SEYMOUR—CAMPBELL—August 8, at the Chapel Royal, Hampton Court Palace, Capt William W Seymour, Rifle Brigade, to Muriel, widow of the late Alfred Corkran Campbell and daughter of Lieut-Col C W Campbell.

YARDLEY—CAREY—August 2, at Quebec, Canada, John Henry Reginald Yardley to Louise de Sansmarez, daughter of the late Col B W Carey, R A.

DEATHS.

FARWELL—August 13, at 137, West Princes-street, Glasgow Captain Charles Bowers Farwell, R E, in his 28th year, son of Mr William Farwell, President Eastern Township Bank, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada, and husband of Peggy McLaren.

HEARN—August 10, at Hove, Sussex Fanny, widow of Major-Gen. George Hearn, of the Indian Army.

MCKINSTRY—August 8, at Colchester, Colonel A W McKinstry, commandant Duke of York's Royal Military School, and late commanding (17th) Leicestershire Regt. and 17th Regimental District.

MATHESON—August 9, at Harrogate, John Mathieson, ex-general manager, Midland Railway, aged 60.

PORTER—August 9, at his residence, Bayview, Green Island, Belfast, Capt. William Porter, J P, aged 85.

SANDERSON—August 12, at Ilkley, Charles Sanderson, of Newlands, Weybridge, formerly of Calcutta, aged 76 years.

TAYLOR—Aug. 11, at Holm Lea, West Dulwich, Lieut.-Col Thomas Taylor, late Bengal Staff Corps, aged 77.

TRACY—Aug. 9, at Brighton, the Hon. Frederick Stephen Archibald Hanbury Tracy, fourth son of the second Baron Sudeley, aged 67.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

THOMSON—August 27, at "Palmlands," Kilpank, Manie Constance Thomson, the dearly loved sister of A. E. Lovery.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 16m. High water, 10-29m., 10-27a. Low water, 3-38m., 4-30a.

Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a. m.

Rugby Football Tournament, final match.

Gymkhana Cricket Matches.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 16m. High water 11-9m, 11-14a. Low water, 4-25m., 5-12a.

ARRIVAL OF A Nawab.—Nawab Mahomedan Ibrahim Alikhan, G. C. I. E., arrived from Rajputana on Thursday, attended by thirty followers, and has put up in a bungalow at Grant Road.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. Totomi Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m., to-day (1st September) instead of at 5 p. m., the same day as previously notified. Parcel mail for Japan closes at 5-30 p. m., the same day.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Umkuzi via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m., on the 4th instant. A Supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p. m., on the 5th instant.

WOMAN KNOCKED DOWN.—On Thursday evening a Victoria, belonging to one Nomanbhai Futtehali, was being driven along the Nagleri Street when the horse took fright suddenly at a noise and bolted. The coachmen tried in vain to pull up the horse. A Mahomedan woman, aged 65, named, Khatiza, was knocked down by the runaway animal. One of the wheels of the vehicle passed over the woman's right leg fracturing it. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital where she is detained for treatment.

MR. S. TOMLINSON IN BOMBAY:—Mr. S. Tomlinson, A.M.I.C.E., late Water Engineer, Bombay Municipality, who arrived here yesterday by the English Mail, on his way to Singapur, will give an address this evening at 6 p.m. (Standard Time,) under the auspices of the Indian Temperance Association of which he was one of the founder. The subject will be "The Temperance Movement in Great Britain and Straits Settlements." The meeting which will be held at the Young Women's Christian Association Hall, near the Band Stand, is open to the public.

GANPATI FESTIVAL.—Rao Saheb Balchrishna Bhiwaji Nakhawa Patel, J. P., one of the wealthy citizens of Bombay, celebrated the *Ganpati* festivals this year with unusual eclat, His premises at the Nowroji Hill Road were beautifully decorated and were illuminated with electric lights. The other night, which was the last one, he invited many of his friends to witness the festivals and there was a large gathering, among whom were Rao Bahadur Y. K. Vandekar, Messrs. R. R. Dharadhar, D. M. More, B. A., Rege, Mr. Harischandra Ramchandra, Mr. Yeswant Rao Mangaumkar and others. The special feature of the festivities was that side by side with *Ganpati* and *Gauri* beautiful and large portaits of Emperor Edward VII. and Empress Alexandra were hung in the main hall, where Hari Kirtan was made in their honour and prayers were offered for the long life and prosperity of their Majesties. On this occasion the Rao Saheb, with his usual liberality, distributed clothings and sweetmeat among the poor of the locality.

DEATH OF A PORTUGUESE CITIZEN.—The death occurred yesterday morning at Ghat Kopar of Mr. Emigdio Jose Godinho at the age of seventy. His remains were brought to Bombay and the funeral will leave for the Dharavi Cemetrey at 8 a.m. to day. The deceased gentleman was one of the oldest Portuguese residents of Bombay. He was born in 1837 and established himself in Bombay in 1853. He took a prominent part in almost all the movements connected with the Portuguese community of Bombay till about 1900 when he retired into private life. He enjoyed great respect in the community, and by his genial qualities made a large circle of friends. He was a good Portuguese scholar and possessed a prodigious memory. He made a special study of the history of the Portuguese and had personal knowledge of events comprising the later history of the Portuguese community in Bombay. He contributed to several Portuguese journals as their special correspondent and his writings were much appreciated. He leaves behind him a large family to mourn his loss, amongst these being his sons Mr. Jno, Godinho, Dr. L. Godinho and Mr. P. N. Godinhowho are well-known in the Portuguese community.

When the health of India is in such an unsatisfactory state as at the present time, it is extremely essential that every means should be employed to improve it. Much as the local authorities may do to secure that end, it is only by the co-operation of the public that their efforts can be attended by that measure of success which we all hope to see attained. It is the duty of every resident to contribute his quota towards improving the general health, and in these days when disinfectants are so cheap and so easily procurable there is no excuse for insanitary surroundings. The market is full of disinfecting media, but great discrimination should be exercised in the matter of selection. One of the most successful now offering is Purisine," which, despite recent introductions, has rapidly sprung into public favour. The manufacturers claim that it is "the most perfect Disinfectant in the market," and this is well supported by the report of a very eminent Bacteriologist who has been conducting a series of experiments with the fluid. It has already established an unmistakable reputation in England and it now bids fair to extend that reputation throughout India. The sole and wholesale agents for India Burmah and Ceylon, are Messrs. R. D. Hughes and Co. of 24 Bakehouse Lane, Bombay, while Messrs. Kemp and Co., Limited, the Australian Stores, and Messrs Leopold and Co, are the local Retail Agents,

THE LATE MRS. CRAIGIE.

Monsignor Browne's Tribute.

THE funeral of Mrs. Craigie ("John Oliver Hobbes") took place on August 17 at St. Mary's Cemetery, Kensal Green, the first portion of the service being conducted at the Church of the Jesuit Fathers, Farm-street, W.

In the course of the service the Rev. Monsignor Browne delivered a funeral oration, and said a life such as that of Pearl Mary Teresa Craigie, conspicuous in the eyes of the world, was liable, to be judged only by what people saw or heard of it, rather than by the real activities that inspired it. Incessant activity, its public appearances, its social duty, and its professional work inevitably obscured its principles and feeling. People were tempted to think that these central influences were all in all to their possessor, and that the far more real things of eternity occupied at best, but the secondary place in the mind. But such judgment, however natural and however free from ill-will, often missed the real point. One might, with Martha, be troubled about many things, but one might also at the same time with Mary, sit at the feet of the Lord and hear His words, and such, he (the preacher) ventured to say, was the story of the life of her whose remains were under the pall in the church. A woman of deep religious feeling, with a highly spiritual temperament, and a mystic cast of mind. In the midst of all the varied activities which had crowded into her short life, she never forgot the deep truths of eternity and the debt of the creature towards its Creator. In all matters connected with religion she was exceedingly unobtrusive and reserved. When, 14 years ago, she was received into the Roman Catholic Church, although her name was already famous, she went for instruction to the priest from a church some distance from her home, and never let him know who she was till the time of her private reception. Owing to her many duties, she was rarely seen at great ceremonies or religious functions, but it was her habit to sit quietly in the church for private prayer. Her many illnesses made her particularly sensitive to the closeness of a crowded building, and in hot weather she was often forced to leave the church before the service was ended in order to avoid making a scene by collapsing in a faint; and recently, almost within a few days of her death, she came up to London after a long day of business engagements, and went into the Brompton Oratory, where she had seen a light as she had been passing. Her comment on that was, "How wise to have a church open and lighted at this hour of the evening." But her religious life was not limited to her own practices of piety. It was one of practical and unselfish Christianity; she was always ready to help generously in cases of need that were brought before her, and she gave what was far more precious than gold—the bounty of her kindness and sympathy. When she took up a case no personal sacrifice was too hard or disagreeable for her to render. She had been known, in endeavouring to help some unhappy one, to go fearlessly into the most unpleasant haunts and not shrink even from going to the police-court to plead for and to encourage the person she wished to rescue.

The preacher went on to say that that was not the time to speak of the many qualities of mind with which God had endowed her. It must be a great relief to her family, even in a time of poignant sorrow, to remember that she came of their stock, and that their blood flowed in her veins. Her range of mind was amazing, and her power of analysis such that she could deal accurately with the most simple details as well as discuss the broad principles that governed human conduct in all ages. Her work could not receive its final judgment in our time. Like that of every great and original genius, it could hardly be really appraised by contemporaries among whom she lived. It must wait for a later generation to fix its place among the literary creations of the English language. Her mind was so prehensile and active that it wore out her body. It would never let her rest.

At the close of the service the coffin was placed on a hearse, and the funeral cortege left for Kensal Green.

The officiating clergy at the cemetery were the same as those who had performed the funeral rites in the church, the prayers being read by the Right Rev. Monsignor Browne. The grave was lined with evergreens and flowers sent specially from Stonehill Castle, Ventnor. The breastplate on the coffin bore the inscription "Pearl Mary Teresa Craigie, born Chelsea, Mass., U.S., November 3rd, 1867; died London, August 13, 1906, R.I.P."

Mrs. Morgan Richards, the mother of Mrs. Craigie, was unable to attend the funeral, owing to extreme prostration through the death of her daughter.

THE GOVERNMENT'S HOME RULE MEASURE.

Nationalists and Mr. Bryce.

A measure of Home Rule, or devolution, for Ireland and a licensing measure for England, are to have the principal places in the legislative programme of the coming Session, says the London correspondent of the *Yorkshire Post*. The Irish measure is not expected to be highly revolutionary, despite the mimatory speeches of Mr. John Redmond, "spoken at" if not exactly addressed to, the Government. I hear, from a usually well-informed source, but unconnected with the Ministry, that the devolutionary bodies proposed to be set up will be four Provincial Councils, with a central body in Dublin, which will direct the work now performed by the numerous independent and uncoordinate boards. Such a scheme will not be acceptable to the Loyalists of Ulster. They have already refused to be separated from their loyalist brethren sparsely scattered in the west and south, and they are scarcely likely to desert them now. Mixed up in the question of devolution is the question of the Roman Catholic University for Ireland.

Nationalists have bitterly complained that in this matter the Government have spoken fair words, but have done nothing practical. Against Mr. Bryce especially is this point emphasised. Mr. Bryce is anxious for a peaceful time in the Chief Secretaryship. He is now nearly seventy and confronted with the gravest difficulties and associated with as ungrate ful a set of "friends," clerical and lay, as public man ever allied himself to, he displays prematurely a natural timidity, giving both Nationalists and loyalists the impression that he is afraid to grasp boldly the nettle of Irish controversy, whilst the Roman Catholic hierarchy scarcely feel much confidence in a Ministry containing a member who declares that "Clericalism is the enemy."

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DEATH OF MR. PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.

WE deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. Premchund Roychund, the eminent share and stock broker of this city, which took place yesterday afternoon at his residence in Love Lane, Byculla, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was a son of Mr. Roychund Dipchund, a Surat merchant, a member of the Jain community. His younger brother Mr. Kustoorchund Roychund, was also a share and stock broker, who died many years ago. Born in March 1831, Mr. Premchund was educated in the Elphinstone Institution in Bombay, after leaving which, at the age of sixteen, he started in life as an exchange and share broker on a small scale. Shrewdness and perseverance, joined to a rare mercantile prescience, led him onward in all his undertakings. His influence with the Banks and mercantile firms was very great; his was a name to conjure with; and he was the prime mover in important transactions in stock and shares—often ruling the markets—which made him really a prince among local brokers. No important concerns were started or transactions undertaken without his initiation, approval, or advice. In the early sixties, owing to the Civil War in America, a plethora of wealth poured into Bombay; speculation had become so exciting that adventurers from all parts of the country were attracted to this city; shipping companies were started to make the merchants of Bombay independent of English ship-owners; and financial associations were formed, the shares of which frequently ran up to nearly a hundred per cent. premium on the nominal value thereof. Mr. Premchund at this time wielded a colossal power in the financial and commercial affairs of Western India; and so eagerly were demands made upon his time for advice and assistance that the princeof brokers found life a burden to himself. Yet his perseverance, self-abnogation, and love of wealth outstripped all obstacles and adverse circumstances. It was in 1864 that the Back Bay Reclamation Company was started under the guidance of Mr Premchund with a powerful directorate, consisting of the Hon. Mr. M. H. Scott, of the firm of Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co., Mr. (afterwards Sir) Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, and other prominent merchants and citizens of the time.

The Back Bay Company had, in the first place, to provide the land on the Back Bay shore, along which the B. B. and C. I. Railway now runs, and then to use up the rest of the reclaimed ground for the purpose of providing sites for marine residences. The city was thrown into a state of wild speculation, and the shares of the company went up to nearly Rs. 50,000 premium each. Mr. Premchund's patronage in the allotment of the shares was sought for by even the highest public officers, not excepting Secretaries to the Government. Mr. Premchund acquired a wide-spread renown consequent on his brilliant success; and he was credited with a remarkable presence for business so envious that people flocked to his residence to seek his advice in all business matters. He acquired crores of rupees, but with all the wealth at his command, he did not forget the needy and the poor. His benefactions, public and private, amounted to about twenty-five lakhs of rupees. His charitable nature asserted itself even when his immense wealth had foresaken him, and up to the day of his death, he contributed largely for the relief of the needy and the helpless. The deceased gentleman was always of an active and daring nature, and after the day-dreams of the "share mania" times had departed, he brought all his business faculties into play again and started in business afresh. By his perseverance and shrewdness, in the prosecution of his business, he succeeded in retrieving a portion of his lost fortune. True to the traditions of his ancestors, his principal characteristics were promptness in business matters and liberal donations towards charity. As one of the principal promoters of education he had given away lakhs of rupees, in consideration of which he was appointed a Fellow of the Bombay University as well as a Justice of the Peace. His munificent gift of four lakhs of rupees resulted in the erection of the University Library and the Rajabai Clock Tower so named after his mother. On the Calcutta University he bestowed the sum of two lakhs of rupees, the interest of which goes towards the maintenance of an annual scholarship called the "Premchund Roychund Studentship." To the Ahmedabad Training College he gave about a lakh of rupees, and a private donation of Rs. 50,000 to the Prare Fletcher Girls' School in the time of Miss Prescott. He also bought a large building with an extensive piece of land at Mahim for Rs. 30,000 and bestowed it on the Scottish Orphanage. He established a female school in Surat, called after his father, the Roychund Dipchund Girls' School. Mr. Premchund also built a library at Broach which was named after his father, for which he was presented with an address of thanks from the inhabitants of Broach, and a large portrait of his was subsequently unveiled by the Collector of that city in the library, before a large assembly, on which occasion Mr. Premchund spent Rs. 5,000 in various other charities. He also built several dhurmsallas in Gujerat and Kathiawar, and restored several old, and built new Hindu temples. He established a boarding and lodging house in Bombay, for which he contributed Rs. 50,000, the interest of which was to go towards feeding the poor. In conjunction with Mr. Kursondas Madhavdas of Bombay, and Mr. Premabhai Hemabhai of Ahmedabad, the deceased gentleman, with a view to encourage architecture in India, contributed liberally towards the publication of Sir Theodore Hope's treatise on the Architecture of Mysore, Bijapur, and Ahmedabad, which was published in three volumes—a work of great merit. To Mr. Premchund's misfortune, his son, Mr. Fakirchund, who had inherited many of the good qualities of his father, died about three years ago—embittering the last days of his life. He leaves behind him two grandsons—the sons of his son Fakirchund. Out of respect to Mr. Premchund Roychund's memory, the Share Bazar and Peoples' Free Reading Room and Library were closed yesterday.

PARSI CHARITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am glad to see you have reproduced this morning in your Native Press column a para. from the *Jame-Jamshed* anent the subscriptions to the Tata Memorial. The *Jame* has simply given expression to what has been but common talk wherever two intelligent and discerning Parsis meet, viz., the ways and methods of our neighbouring community. How tall they talk of gaining entire self-government like the colonies by driving all but half a dozen Englishmen out to the seas and how anxious they are to get the Mahomedan and Parsi fish in their net of political agitation! But when it comes to putting their hands into their pockets in memory of one whom they proclaimed a national benefactor from the housetops, what a brave show they do make! The Tata Memorial, as the "*Jame*" very rightly puts it, is only the tribute of friends and admirers and that too friends and admirers mostly of his own community. Though the Parsis have been setting an example of catholic charity for the last half century more, our loud-tongued Hindu friends have not yet shown that they have profited in the least by the same. Just turn for a minute, to our University Calendar if you want a living illustration of what I and others of my community say. Whereas a single glance will tell you that the majority of the benefactions and endowments is Parsi and Catholic, the remaining ones are Hindu and sectarian with a few Mahomedan with the same taint. The late Sir Mungaldas Nathubhai gave away three lakhs of rupees for the benefit of Hindu students only. He was asked by some friend why he had shown such a sectarian spirit instead of following the example of Parsi charities. Shrewd old Hindu that he was, Sir Mungaldas justified his action and added the wise reflection that the time would come when the Parsis would find out their mistake. And Parsis find to-day that the worthy knight was not a false prophet at all. We see to-day clearly the mistake of our past policy of generosity and large-heartedness. Henceforward every pie of Parsi money must be spent for purely Parsi purposes. Parsi needs and requirements to-day are many and varied and the community can ill afford to throw away money on so-called national objects. Platform patriotism does not appeal to Parsis. The highest ideal of patriotism for them is loyalty, steadfast loyalty to British Rule. With rank poverty and destitution staring them in the face in their own small community, it is sheer waste of time and energy for them to prate about poverty and un-British rule of India. There has been enough of catholic charity in the last century and now in the new century Parsi charity must begin at home and end there at least for a considerable time to come.

I think, I have trespassed sufficiently on your valuable space to bring this letter to an end. But I cannot do so without giving one other instance of the kind degree of support our Memorial Funds meet with. A short while ago we had in our midst the Ranade Memorial. Do you know, Sir, what was the quota of subscription to this Fund from the great Babu Leader of Bengali schoolboys who has been so much before the public eye for the last few months? It will be perhaps news to you and many of your readers and to not a few of his head-over-ears-in-admiration friends to learn that the greatest orator of India actually put down the magnificent sum of Rs. 50—though he is worth some lakhs. This sum too was not got for the mere asking, but after no end of letters and reminders from one of the Secretaries of the fund. I can fully vouch for the accuracy of this instance of high class philanthropy. Yours, etc.

A PARSI.

Bombay, 30th August.

MOTOR CAR REPAIRS of all kinds undertaken by the Paris India workshops

THE JAMALPORE STRIKE.

Magistrate Enquiring into the Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 31.

Telegraphic information from Jamalpore states that 28 more Military Police arrived there on Thursday evening, which, with the complement already in the station, makes a total of over 180 armed men. Mr. C. Duval, late Deputy Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation and now the Magistrate of Monghyr came by the same train with them. The injured men are to be placed before the Magistrate as rioters. There seems to be some difficulty as to their identification. The other party say it was not Finlayson who fired at them, but Macmillan. Finlayson, however, in his statement to the Police says he was the only one who fired three shots. An official inquiry was held and the proceedings were private. The police are stationed in the Workshops, and willing workmen are diffident about returning, because they suspect it is a mere trap for them to be shot. It would help largely towards a mutual compromise if the Police were removed from the Works. The continual drafting in of fresh armed police is not only irritating to the strikers, but is also having a disquieting effect on the general populace.

A MAHOMEDAN PAMPHLET.

THIRD STRIKE COMING.

THE following is a summarised translation of a pamphlet in Urdu, which is being distributed up and down the East India Railway, but principally at Assansole. It warns the Company that a third strike is in prospect, and advises Mahomedans to hold aloof from the strikers. The writer remarks:—

"It is the duty of the Emperor that when he will see any mismanagement in his country among any race he should check it. On that basis the Government has divided Bengal. But the Bengalis, instead of obeying its order showed signs of discontent and began to organise new quarrels day by day. The first dissension was the *Swadeshi* movement. By that we (the Mahomedans) gained nothing, but on the other hand other foreign merchants began to suffer loss. The Sikhs, Panjabis or the Bengalis are all equal in the eyes of the kind Government. But the Bengali community thought themselves more honourable than any other race. As soon as the partition was made the Bengalis began to raise an uproar. But as the *Swadeshi* movement wants help from all people they tried to take from other Indian nations, but to no effect. But if the *Swadeshi* proposal was for the benefit of the Indians they should start it on another line, but unfortunately its root is the quarrel with the Government, and the Hindus and Beharis began to suffer in the first instance. It is better that foolish Hindus and Mahomedans should hear me. As, for instance, by raising the uproar they began to bind the ties of unity and founded huge committees, and eminent orators came out with long lectures on *Swadeshi*. But as soon as the *Swadeshi* lectures were finished by the leaders, they went to the British grog-shops and hotels, and on being asked about these actions said: "Sir, all will not be done in a day; by and by everything will be complete." Now, Sirs, think yourselves, if the leaders are doing such things, what can you expect from the people!

"But I daresay that our Government is a liberal one, and had it been an arbitrary Government, it would have issued martial law against these men. It clearly understands that nothing will come out of these uproars, and if other nations will join them, then the Government will take steps to prevent these clamours. So I repeatedly tell you don't mix with the Bengalis, whose every effort will be nipped in the bud."

THIRD STRIKE COMING.

"When the Bengalis saw that they were unable to derive any benefit out of the *Swadeshi* movement, they then tried to organise another quarrel, *i. e.*, the Railway Strike. When they saw that their first effort was fruitless, they devised this second plan which, they thought, should bring out their desires. But the first and second strikes resulted fruitlessly, and they are now preparing for the third one. At the first strike, the Railway authorities asked them what they wanted and they submitted their grievances. The kind-hearted Railway Company sanctioned all the proper grievances, taking pity on them. But as the *Swadeshi* movement is at the bottom of these strikes, they struck for the second time, which brought as a result the dismissal of many Bengalis. Now they are preparing themselves for the third. Meetings are being held daily, and they are asking help from the Hindus and Mahomedans. As Assansole is a large station, and there are many Bengali employes there, they choose this place as their rendezvous and started a Committee by the name of Indian Union Society, in which Moulvi Liakat Hossain, who is a Bengali by birth, delivered lectures. The words 'Bande Mataram' was invented, but I cannot understand on what basis this word was used. In the meeting there were two kinds of people,—one the Bengalis and Hindus, and the other the foolish Mahomedans. The said Moulvi quoted references from the Koran (to mislead the illiterate Mahomedans) that Hindus and Mahomedans are brothers; and brothers should live in unity and happily; but I cannot understand from what page the Moulvi has quoted this passage, and it is a pity that the Moulvi forgot to mention that "quarrels with one's own master (bread-giver) is a sin." All should remain faithful to the Railway Company and should serve them with heart and soul.

WARNING TO THE RAILWAY.

"Now, I draw the attention of the Railway authorities to the third strike, the plans of which are full of treachery and cunningness. All are joining the Society, though some of them are assuring the authorities that they have not joined it. Some of them are daily applying for a post, promising that they will not join the strike; if so, they should be punished. The question is that the Railway Company should see at first that what they are paying to their servants is proper and within their power.

"Now we should consider whether these Bengalis would get similar pay from any other department with such knowledge. Bengalis should feel the consequence of playing these tricks, and therefore, brethren, don't join these strikes. If you think that the Company could not manage without you, it is a vain boast, because there are many to come and join.

"A thousand thanks to those European staffs at Assansole, who are still managing the works so satisfactorily.

"If you will not hear this advice attentively you will feel its consequence hereafter."—

"A Faithful Servant of the Railway Company, of Assansole."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 17TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer, Caledonia, Captain C.H. S.Tocque, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 17th Aug. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Cookes, Miss
Bowie Capt H M
Carew, Mr A
Dudman, Mr R E A
Eckstein, Mr M
Hughes-Hallett Mr C and Mrs
Higwell Mr V
Idris, Mr P Mr T H W
Irving, Mr J W
Justice, Mrs
Jehangir Sir C
Jehangir, Lady
Jackson, Mr A
Johnston, Mr W
Linton, Mr P F
McLoughlin, Lt H D
Mackerice, Mr G C
Martin, Miss
Odgers, Mr H
Pither, Mr G J
Richardson, Mr C
Reynolds, Mr H P
Shaw, Mr H
Thyanuji, Mrs S
Varley, Mr R
Wake, Mrs
Walker Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

Armstrong, Mr M
Bruce, Mr A F
Brooke, Mr H
Booth, Mr J S
Badawlw, Mr
Basch, Rev A
Conolly, Col W H
Charlson, Capt S G
Captain, Mr C H
Dickson, Mr W H G
Dots, Mr A S
Ellis, Mr A
Fellowes, Capt R C
Gibson, Mrs H T
Hornby, Mrs C E
Horne, Mr J
Hewett, Lt W S
Jenkins, Mr D G
Lang, Mr F W
Lyall, Mr E

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

°°° All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, 1906.

JAPAN AND KOREA.

SOMETHING over two years ago an Agreement was signed between Japan and Korea by which it was provided that Korea should adopt the advice of Japan in regard to improvements in administration, though the independence and territorial integrity of the Korean Empire were definitely guaranteed. By another Agreement arrived at just two years ago Korea undertook to regulate her finances and her foreign relations according to the advice of a Japanese Financial Adviser and a Foreign Diplomatic Advisor. According to the *Times'* correspondent at Tokio it would appear that the Koreans are determined to force Japan's hand and compel her to withdraw whatever measure of national independence still remains. The Marquis Ito, who has just been appointed Resident General at Seoul, is well acquainted with the terms of the Agreements, and he will aim at effecting such administrative reforms as will bring about a development of the country's resources calculated to establish her as a Power to command respect. He omitted any reference to Korea's independence, for he seems to have been guided by the terms of the convention of November last, wherein is no mention of independence. By that convention it is held that notwithstanding previous Agreements Korea knowingly placed herself under Japan's protection until the moment arrived when her attainment of national strength could be recognised. Occidentals, especially Americans, preach to Korea the creed of national independence. As has been truly said, these doubtless sincere, but unmistakably misguided, individuals overlook "the impossibility of Japan's abandoning her little neighbour to the chances of her own virtually desperate fortunes and overlook the fact that Korea herself has never shown anything like intelligent preception of the factors of independence." In the words of the *Times'* correspondent "her political vista seems to be limited to a change of masters, and her unique weapon of self-assertion is intrigue. To escape from the domination of King Log she is quite willing to transfer herself to the tutelage of King Stork ; and to grasp at power in their own interests, not in those of their country, had been the invariable programme of her politicians throughout the whole period of foreign observation." The occidental individuals who would pose as friends do not grasp this fact and in their blindness endeavour to prove that Korea signed the November Convention without understanding the full effect of the draft. Furthermore, they seek to impress upon Koreans that they have been imposed upon, and they assert that his Korean Majesty is also of that opinion.

The Marquis Ito however believed in the sincerity of the Korean Sovereign and his Ministers and stated that on more than one occasion the former had declared his desire to rely upon the loyal services of the Marquis for the regeneration of the Korean administration, while the Ministers gave him assurances of their determination to do their utmost to that end. As a matter of fact they were said to be actively engaged in the work of regeneration. This was before entering upon his second period of residence at Seoul. It transpires, however, that an American school teacher in the capital had been entrusted by the Court with a mission to appeal to the people of the United States against Japanese usurpations, while the correspondent of a London journal has told its readers that he had received from the Korean Sovereign a direct protest against Japanese *force majeure* exhibited for the purpose of compeling the signature of the November Convention. However the Marquis Ito accepts in good faith the assurances given to him and is proceeding steadily with the work he undertook. During the absence of the Marquis and the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces at the Tokio triumphal review anti-foreign feeling manifested itself and severe reprisals followed. It soon became evident that the rising had its origin in the palace. The object of the conspiracy was to create a general atmosphere of anti-Japanese unrest with the aim of convincing the world that the Korean nation stood hostile to Japan's protectorate and desired to enlist the active co-operation of Russia. The conspiracy was overcome after the Korean Government, foreseeing inevitable failure, counselled surrender. The *Times'* correspondent minutely traces the history of the intrigue which led to the conspiracy and puts his finger on the officials responsible. These individuals, owing to the insistence of Marquis Ito, are now being tried by Court-martial at Seoul and the evidence which is accumulating leaves little doubt that the insurrection, if not inspired by the throne, had at least its sanction, and if the Japanese are so disposed they have ample material for an impeachment of the Emperor. But the Japanese show an inclination to treat the matter very calmly and to place the blame on the Sovereign's entourage rather than upon the Sovereign himself. This because they are fully persuaded the Emperor acted, not upon his own initiative, but as the result of ill-advice.

Even with regard to the undoubted attempt to secure Russian intervention the Japanese are disposed to take a dispassionate view of the intrigue. But it is probable that Japan will insist upon the removal of the Sovereign's evil advisers and again endeavour to divert the authority which he still possesses into channels of national benefit. The Marquis is greatly to be commended on the remarkably courageous manner in which he has dealt with the problem. He has not, nor have the Japanese Government, urged him to deprive Korea of such independence as she ratains, but had this been decided upon Korea would certainly have had by herself to blame. No doubt the offending officials will be overthrown, but the "mischievous occidentals, especially Americans," will presumably be left to ponder over the unwisdom of their action, though a less philosophic nation than the Japanese would have insisted upon their repatriation, especially considering the heinousness of their intrigue with Russia. If the war with Japan had not intervened it is certain that the conspirators would have brought about trouble in Korea and have done that country the greatest possible harm. We are told that nothing has transpired to show that St. Petersburg approved, or even acquired cognisance of the scheme. Russia, perhaps, is not altogether without responsibility for Korean misconceptions. Her recent action was calculated to mislead the Seoul statesmen, for she claimted that her newly-appointed Consul-General to Korea, M. Plancon, ought to receive his *exequatur* from the Emperor of Korea, not from the Emperor of Japan ; a claim which constructively declined to recognize either Korea's denunciation of her treaty with Russia, a denunciation made when the war commenced, or the convention of last November which transferred the control of Korea's foreign affairs to Japan. It is true that the claim has now been withdrawn, but, as the *Times'* correspondent remarks, its assertion during a considerable time may well have deluded the Koreans into imagining that Russia was prepared to struggle for the resurrection of her old ambitions.

"FRESH PLAGUES," We regret to hear that foot and mouth disease is prevalent amongst the cattle of the City. In view of the improvement in the public health the appearance of this disease at a season when epizootic maladies are not usually to be expected appears to indicate the approach of sickness amongst human beings. It is serious either as a cattle disease affecting the business of the City or a possible danger to the public health. The type is said to be virulent and there is much sickness generally amongst animals. We had recently to draw attention to the dangers of pollution of the milk supply between the stables and the consumers. There is a Municipal Analyst and we would inquire whether he makes any examinations of the milk supplies delivered daily by train and road in the City. It seems to us weekly reports ought to be laid before the Standing Committee of the work done in the Municipal Laboratory and the names of all vendors of unwholesome food published. For instance are any samples taken of the food offered for sale in the refreshment rooms? It is idle to say the proprietors of refreshment rooms cannot be punished for selling unwholesome food under the Municipal Act. They can in a most effectual way by advertising their frauds with their names. The recent motion by a member of the Corporation drawing attention to the necessity of covering all articles of food exposed for sale in the streets we were glad to see. But we must point out that this necessary precaution is taken in many Cantonments in Upper India. It suggests to us the inquiry whether any examination is made of the chocolate exposed for sale in the cheap shops in the City ? Bombay is full of shops, called by fancy names, which can poison with diseased food with absolute immunity. Any person can open a place of business and sell food, perhaps tinned food already sold off as unfit for consumption by the respectable houses, and entice customers by cheap prices, supported by false and audacious statements. Looking at the prevalence of enteric fever amongst the Europeans and Parsees we think the manufacture of chocolate and the sale of imported sweets ought to be most carefully inquired into. We know the astounding revelations made in London as to the conditions under which sweets were prepared by some vendors and we think our imported chocolate and sweets in the cheap shops ought to be thoroughly examined. We are glad to see the Corporation being invited to give attention to the food supply and we are certain that the members of the Corporation can give valuable assistance, for they have the knowledge and know the exact state of the conditions under which the small places of refreshment are conducted. It is a scandal that anyone—who has procured a license—can without further inspection of his business sell articles of food and proceed, unwittingly though it may be, to poison his customers with disease-carrying products. In the case of cheap clothes shops,—it is swindling only but in the case of refreshment rooms it is risk o life. In this matter of food the Corporation can give more valuable assistance than the Executive Officers, for the members have the knowledge of the City which few other people have the opportunity of acquiring. We cannot do better than commend to the attention of the Corporation the proceedings of the inquiry now being conducted into the Poplar scandals and point out that the statement of even the humblest pauper is considered worthy of attention in that inquiry. The Corporation of Bombay in all their enquiries are frightened and baffled by the fear of violating the Municipal constitution—and instead of hearing the humble witness who only knows the facts, they hear the chiefs who are merely middlemen—and who necessarily repeat what others have told them. The Poplar inquiry, into the proceedings of that spendthrift body is an object lesson to our Corporation. If our Corporation had an inquiry into the sale of food and followed British experience, they would not rely on a number of Municipal Heads, but they would summon before them the people who prepared the food and have their statements at first hand and not through reports.

MR. BRYAN AT HOME. MR. BRYAN'S speech in New York is only important if he really means to stand for the Presidency of the United States, for if so, it diminishes his chances of success. Like Mr. Roosevelt he is admitted to occupy a commanding position and has a large and enthusiastic personal following. He is believed to embody all that Democracy stands for, or is supposed to represent, and to be its champion. Ten years ago, however, Radicalism convicted Mr. Bryan of his unfitness to be elected president. Some of his friends, according to Mr. Maurice Low, one of the most capable exponents of American affairs, fear that he has become so excessively respectable and so unduly conservative that he will alienate the great mass of his supporters and they ask how shall it politically profit a man to obtain the shadow of respectability and thereby lose the substance of the votes of the people. Mr. Low foretells that his enemies will endeavour to create the impression that he is now the repesentative of conservative respectability and will accuse him of being the tool of the trusts and the creature of capital. The New York *Times*, which, by the way, always opposed Mr. Bryan, commenting on his Trondhjem interview in which he observer that the next election would decide whether America is to swallow the Trusts or the Trusts are to swallow America, observed : "Mr. Bryan has chosen the wrong issue again. . . . Mr. Roosevelt says that Secretary Taft is the only Republican who can beat Mr. Bryan in 1908. If Mr. Bryan comes to America to engage in a warfare upon the Trusts anybody can beat him. He will be fighting, not windmills, but the ghosts of dead things. It is the conservatism of Mr. Bryan in comparison with the Radicalism of Mr. Roosevelt that has newly commended him to attention and dawning confidence. Possibly he might make headway as a friend and protector of distressed corporations. The work of Trust-smashing has been swift and rude. Mistakes have been made of which time and experience will suggest the needed correction. Inevitably there will be a reaction against Radicalism. It is in the field of safe and same statesmanship rather than in belated and sterile imitation that Mr. Byran will find his opportunity." The New York *World* on the same subject has somewhat similar remarks :—"Between the Roosevelt and the Hearst extremes is the old safe trail blazed by the fathers. If the reunited Democratic party undertakes to follow it, there will be an effective campaign against the evils which have grown out of extreme Protection as represented by the Dingley Act. There will be a battle against Government by corporations through contributions to campaign funds. There will be demand for a graduated income-tax and a progressive inheritance tax. And there will be a return to the old-fasioned principle that guilt is always personal, and that the best way to discourage crimes, whether of high financiers or pickpockets, is by a relentless enforcement of law. If this is the kind of campaign that Mr. Bryan is coming home to conduct, he may yet be a real leader of his party. But if he is coming home to fight Mr. Roosevelt's Little Fatherism and Mr. Hearst's Socialism with his own Triple State-Socialism, it will be quite another matter." Mr. Bryan will have more to say yet. So also will his critics.

THE Austrian Lloyds s. s. Trieste left Trieste for Bombay on the 27th instant and is due here on or about the 19th September.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by P.& O. Co.'s mail steamer Caledonia were Sir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney and Lady Jehangir, and Mrs. Shyamji, wife of the Sanscrit scholar and daughter of the well-known Bombay citizen Mr. Chhabildas Lalloobhoy, after nearly ten years' stay in England.

"MR. AMIRUDIN TYABJI being unable to reply personally to all the letters he has received takes this oppotunity of thanking all his kind friends, and the public generally, for their sympathy and condolence for the sad loss he has suffered in the death of his brother, the Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyabji."

A NEW Mark Twain Story is sold by the "Tatler" Mark Twain was once asked by a girl of seventeen to write something in her autograph book. Certainly. What shall it be?" he said. "Oh, anything. Of course, it must be something I can show mother." Mark Twain looked through the pages and discovered the usual "Be good-sweet-maid-and-let-who-will-be-clever" sentiments, after which he wrote the thrilling words, "Never tell a lie," signed his name, and blotted it carefully. But all was not over, for he took up the pen once more and added an afterthought: "P. S.—Except to keep in practice."

COMTE DE VAULX has just accomplished another exploit in ballooning in France. Leaving the Aero Club park at St. Cloud he travelled far into Germany. He dispatched a telegram from Essen stating that he alighted safely at Bielsfeld, in Westphalia, after a trip of 14½ hours through rain and snow, the distance covered being 600 kilometres.

THE statistics of the French Customs Department, published in the "Journal Officiel," show that during the first seven months of the year the value of the imports into France 3,093,515,000 frans as compared with was 2,801,172,000 francs in the corresponding period of 1905, and of the exports 2,856,534,003 francs, as compared with 2,676,639,000 francs.

The "Giornale d'Italia" says : "In spite of the chilliness of the Cronberg interview, and, although the causes for conflict are serious and numerous, the world is wide enough to satisfy British and German appetites. It is already much that the German Press has ceased its attacks against Great Britain."

DISCUSSING the interview between King Edward and the Emperor William, the "Tribuna" says : "The Emperor William's helmet and the civilian hat of King Edward represent two different political systems. Everyone desires to see Germany honoured in the world. For this however, it is necessary that she should show less the spike of her helmet and should subdue the clank of her soldiers' swords. She should, in fine, conjure up to a lesser degree the perspective of war."

A TELEGRAM from Homburg to the "Lokal Anzeiger" states that Sir Frank Lascelles, the British Ambassador in Berlin, characterised the King's meeting with the Emperor at Cronberg as a notable achievement in the interests of a good understanding betwen the two countries. This impression, the journal adds, is shared by the various personages familiar with the details of the monarch's interview.

THE French Government is convinced that the Vatican will send—if it has not already sent—secret instructions to French prelates indicating how they may organise the formation of Worship Associations in confirmity with the law without affecting the formal protest contained in the Papal Encyclical. According to the "Matin," a Bishop in the West of France has already arranged to constitute a sort of parochial council or commitee for the organisation of pubic worship. Above the council, or committee, the Bishop proposes to establish a superior Council, which will undertake the general administration of the diocese under the direction of the Bishop himself.

THE marriage of Miss Lilian Cope with Lieut. A. H. J. Hamilton, Royal Indian Marine, was celebrated at St. Peter's Church, Woolton, recently. The bride is the daughter of the late Mr. George Cope and of Mrs. Cope, of Dover Park, Woolton. The Rev. H. Hamilton, the bridegroom's father officiated with the assistance of Archdeacon Spooner and the Rev. Lisle Car, rector of Woolton. The bride was escorted by her cousin, Mr. Harry Cope. and given away by her mother. There were six brides-maids in attendance—Miss Hamilton, the bridegroom's sister; Miss Gladys Herbert Jones, Miss You Villeneuve, Miss Beatrice Tate, Miss MacDonald, and Miss Rita Hemelryk. Lieutenant V. De Burgh, Royal Indian Marine, acted as best man, and the stewards were Mr. Charles Cope, Mr. J. H. Cope, Mr. Chapple Gill, Mr. Neil Gossage, and Mr. Ralph H. Baker. After the ceremony Mrs. Cope held a large reception at Dover Park. The bride and bridegroom left by an early train *en route* for Ireland, where the honeymoon will be spent.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE ROYAL MEETING.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

WHATEVER else may be predicated or may not be predicated about the meeting of King Edward and Kaiser William, the event has been a godsend to the Press in the dullest week of a particularly dull season. In the desire to make as much copy as possible out of the occasion some writers have been rather carried away by their feelings or rather their imaginations, but on the whole the papers of this country and of France—the journals of the rest of Europe do not for the present purpose count for so much—take a very sensible view of the matter. There seems to be a consensus of opinion that although no great questions of State policy were under the consideration of the two monarchs—their conversations all make for peace and for a better understanding between the respective Governments of Germany and Great Britain. All things considered one would have expected from the able editors of Germany who recently visited these shores a little more cordiality in their references to King Edward's visits—some of them make no editorial comment at all—but if the Teutonic journals leave something to be desired those of France, as I have intimated, are all that could be wished. Perhaps the last comment on the Kronberg reconciliation, if it may be so described, is that of the distinguished contributor of the *Figaro*, M. Eugene Lautier, who points out that a visit would have been impossible a year ago when the Kaiser was trying to make mischief. M. Lautier continues :—"King Edward VII did not accede to that request, giving his reasons, which were logical and loyal. In the state of anxiety into which Europe had been thrown by the Kaiser's caprice on the eve of the Algeciras Conference, when serious difficulties had arisen between France and Germany in connexion with the Anglo-French Agreement King Edward VII was too much of a gentleman not to remain with his friends. Last year an interview between the two Sovereigns would not have served the cause of peace, since it would have created a doubtful and equivocal situation. Now, it was through the unequivocal nature of the situation and of the *entente* that we succeeded in restricting the evil and averting its worst consequences. This is, therefore, the very clear and most fortunate significance of the interview at Fredrichshof, which was previously impossible, but which has now become normal and in a certain sense obligatory. . . . France is too sincerely devoted to peace not to rejoice at all its manifestations. She was aware at an early stage that the interview which has now been arranged was projected. Having been informed in the most friendly terms of this intention she has not taken the slightest umbrage at it." The hints of certain German publications that the Kaiser's Government will try to squeeze some concessions from England in respect to the Bagdad Railway on pain of giving us trouble in Egypt are treated here with a certain amount of contempt not unmixed with annoyance. The *Times* points out that the campaign started by the *Deutsche Review* and the Deutsche newspaper bears a strong family resemblance to that which they prosecuted under distinguished patronage in Morroco, until they brought Europe close to a catastrophe. The leading Journal sensibly adds :—"The Morrocco campaign did not lead to results on which Germany has had much cause to congratulate herself in the long run. We can assure these organs that the Egyptian campaign will not be one whit more successful. We do not desire to attach too much weight to the articles in question, but the history of the Morocco crisis warns us that it might be unwise to ignore them altogether. There were persons in this country who refuse to believe it possible that Germany could enter upon the path which the newspapers marked out for her in Morocco until she had actually taken it, and doubtless the same persons will be equally slow to believe that she has any serious purpose in Egypt. We trust that she has not, and we note with satisfaction the sensible remarks of the *Vossische Zeitung* on the new movement. But whatever may be her real designs in that quarter, she will do well to bear in mind that our policy there is settled, and that it has the unalterable support of the entire nation."

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD ON THE QUAIL AND THE PLANE TREE.

Let me direct the attention of your readers to two really delightful public letters by Sir George Birdwood, the first in the *Athenæum* of the 28th ultimo on the etymology of "to quail," the "last word," as it would appear, of a controversy on the subject that has for some time been carried on in the leading English literary periodical and the second in the *Times* of yesterday on the "Paeonian Plane Tree," having reference to the recent discoveries on the site of the temple of Æsculapius at Stanchio in the island of Cos. Both letters are striking illustrations of Sir George's happy manner of making the driest subjects interesting and attractive and really his hearty defence in the *Athenæum* of the courage of the quail and picturesque description, given in but a few graphic words are to me perfectly charming. These letters also equally illustrate his extreme courtesy in controversy. I feel sure that even if Professor Skeat still maintains his newly-devised etymology of "to quail" he will be tempted to accept Sir George Birdwood's objection to it, by the deferential and reverent, and almost worshipful, terms in which the dissent is conveyed.

The letter in the *Times* is a learned review of the migration of the Plane Tree (*Platanus Orientalis*) from Persia, it being the *chinar* of that country, to the Pas de Calais. It is certain that it is only because it is a native of Persia or India that he was inspired to sing its praises, as is equally obvious in the instance of the quail ! But in both cases India is justified of her true born, and most loving "Grand Old Man." The whole wealth of the literature, Indian, Hebrew, Greek, Roman and modern European, on the matter of these letters is concentrated in them, and yet so lightly handled, and concisely and clearly phrased, and effectively arranged, that the most unlearned are at once not only instructed, but made to thirst for more and more of such far gathered and fascinating old world knowledge and learning. Every one informed in the domestic chronicles of Bombay knows the story of "The midnight discovery" by Professor George Buhler and Sir George Birdwood of the carved teak pillar of an ancient temple of Hanuman in the Victoria Gardens, Bombay, alluded to by the latter in the concluding paragraph of his letter on the Plane Tree. "That," as Rudyard Kipling says, "is another story," and still, and so long as Sir George Birdwood remains silent on it, *un secret de Polichinelle*. But it was forty years ago and over—since that daring act was committed. The generation that would have been shocked by it has passed away and I think that Sir George Birdwood should no longer withhold the publication of the "open secret." These letters have given Sir George's friends here all the greater pleasure as they may be regarded as signs of recovering health. He has for nearly a year given some cause of anxiety to his friends, and has suffered from great weakness during the passing summer ; but with this evidence of mental alertness and fertility and energy, we cannot but hope that the power of physical recuperation is equally sound and strong in him and that many years of life and usefulness are still before him. Sir George is now in his 75th year.

THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

In a few days we should, I suppose, know the results of the examination for the higher branches of the Imperial Civil Services. The report of the Civil Service Commissioners on the examinations of last year has just been issued and it shows the growing popularity of the Home Service. As your readers are aware the examination for the Home, the Indian and the Colonial Services is now identical and successful competitors are allowed to choose which service they will join. Of the men who passed in 1905 Numbers 1, 2, 4, 6 7, 9, 13 and 17 were amongst those who preferred an official career at Home. Numbers 3, 5, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19 and 20 elected to serve in India, and two of these were natives of that country. A third Indian was twenty-third on the list and he of course was allocated to one of the Indian provinces. I say of course, though I am not sure that I am justified in using that expression. I believe that there is no law to prevent a qualified native of India from becoming a member of the Home Service ; indeed if I mistake not there are at present two Indians in Government offices here. However, I fancy that it will be a long time before we shall see a native of Bombay or Bengal Permanent Under Secretary of State for India—practically the most important position in the Administration of India, not excepting the Viceroyalty. The Indian candidates include two Harrovians and two Marlburians, but was one Etonian. Eton furnished one successful competitor, but he remains in England. I have mentioned the fact that there is nowadays only one examination for all the first class appointments and after this year nominated aspirants for clerkships on the Foreign Office Establishment and for Attacheships in the Diplomatic service are to be subjected to the same test, but in circumstances that should surely in these democratic times lead to a demand for making these appointments absolutely open. It has been arranged that while this special class of competitors who must have been actually nominated by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs "will not necessarily attend as candidate" for the Indian Civil Service and Eastern cadetships as well as for the Foreign Office billets, it will be open to them to do so if they are eligible as regards age. French and German are to be obligatory for the F. O. clerkships and diplomatic attacheships and the Class I. scheme will be modified "in certain other respects"—in other words I suppose made easier—for these candidates who will for the most part, presumably, be Etonian. One or two changes have been made in the Regulations with the concurrence of the India Office. Henceforward the following clause will be omitted :—"A candidate entitled to be deemed a selected candidate but declining to accept the nomination as such which may be offered to him will be disqualified for any subsequent competition." The omission is made at the suggestion of the Civil Service Commissioners themselves. They doubt whether any reasons of public advantage now exists for retaining the restriction imposed by that clause. Another recommendation of the Commissioners accepted by the India Office was that the terms as to re-examination of selected candidates who fail in the Final Examination should be made less stringent. In future the regulation in question will read as follows :—"Candidates who fail to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners at the Final Examination held in any year will be definitely rejected and will not be allowed to present themselves for re-examination unless it shall appear to the Secretary of State in Council after reference to the Civil Service Commissioners that such failure is due to circumstances wholly exceptional and beyond the control of the candidate."

PROSPEROUS LANCASHIRE.

"The County Palatine is having a good time this holiday season, for she has been making, this last couple of years or so, plenty of money." Thus writes Mr. William Tattersall in this evening's *Westminster*. Having spent a few hours at Blackpool early this week I can confirm what Mr. Tattersall says as to the extent of the holiday making of the Lancashire operatives. I suppose the nearest approach to Blackpool, that we have in the South is Margate or Southend but neither place can at all compare with the Lancashire resort either in the number of its visitors or the magnitude and variety of the "amusements" offered. The exceedingly wide front and the adjacent streets were, when I was in the town, literally packed with people—mostly I noticed rather young people. The fair sex largely predominated. Almost as remarkable as the absence of old people was the scarcity of quite little children. The crowd differed also from a Margate or Southend crowd in being for one thing better dressed. Here and there one saw a woman walking about with a shawl over her head—I observed none wearing cloge—but the great bulk were well, and on the whole tastefully, dressed. The large "feavered" hats and tawdry garments so much affected by East End "donahs" seem to have no attraction for the Lancashire factory girls in their holidays. This is what is called in the cotton manufacturing districts "wakes-week" when practically the whole of the working population of a town ceases work for seven days or more. Consequently Blackpool was fuller than it is at ordinary times, and I was informed that many of the Lancashire lads and lasses unable to find other accommodation were living in tents provided by enterprising lodging house-keepers. Occasionally one heard a strong expletive, but I was struck with the good behaviour of the crowds on the promenades and I did not see a single drunken person. The favourite amusement is dancing. There is dancing everywhere. On the pier heads—Blackpool rejoices in three fine piers—and in the magnificent "halls-by-the-sea." One of these I visited. It has besides spacious lounges a theatre about the size of the Empire in London for variety shows, while under the same roof is a huge and gorgeously decorated ball room with wide gallery and outside balconies. There could not have been much fewer than a thousand people dancing at one time, yet there was no tendency to roaping or rowdyism. A master of the ceremonies stood in the centre of the room and by merely waving his hand kept the dancers in a steady stream. The place is only one of several other similar establishments which, I am told, are equally crowded and equally irreproachable on the score of morals. My respect for the hard-working not-over-refined inhabitants of the unlovely manufacturing towns of Lancashire was greatly increased by what I saw of them during my brief stay at the most popular of their pleasure resorts. In his *Westminster* article Mr. Tattersall says :—"The demand just now of the work-people for longer annual holidays tells its own tale. In this matter the cessation of work in the summer has gradually increased till at the present time the regulation holiday averages close upon twelve days. Many districts close in July and August from Friday night till the following Monday week. The masters have, without exaggeration, made enormous sums of money. The published balance-sheets of joint-stock spinning companies and also of weaving concerns have shown great gains, and in many firms 'something has been kept up the sleeve.' Spinning mills have accumulated heavy reserved funds after paying handsome dividends. Last year was an ever-to-be-remembered twelve months as to profit, and this year will not fall much below it." On my way back to town I could not help noticing the number of new or comparatively new works in and about the large towns like Preston and Wigan. Mr. Tattersall however says that the boom in mill-building, which has been unexampled in its extent, is over. "No new projects are heard of. The thing has been overdone. Some mills are said to be struggling with their finances, and there may be reconstructions of companies. One important thing against further factory erections is the increased cost. To equip a mill to-day of, say, 120,000 spindles the cost will be £20,000 more than a year or so ago. Looms, too, have gone up in value to a serious extent." In answering the question how long is the present activity to continue Mr. Tattersall says that one can only refer to the immediate prospects. While the season generally is quiet India, Lancashire's greatest customer, is prosperous. "Undoubtedly the consumption of our piece-goods in India is increasing, and we may look naturally this approaching season for a continued large offtake. China is not a big market for us ; she is over-stocked with American-made goods. Egypt, Turkey, and South America look well for the future. Generally speaking, we shall have a healthy demand again from our foreign outlets. Another matter is our improving home trade demand, caused by continuous employment in the North." One is tempted to ask whether if the pockets of the Lancashire people had not been so full of "brass" (their own word) when the General Election took place the candidates favourable to Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals would have fared so badly. Certainly when Tariff Reform first appeared on the tapis the Lancashire operative was inclined to give the movement his support ; at all events, so I am told by one of the great men of Manchester whose position both as a leading citizen and an employer entitles his opinion to weight.

THE EAST DENBIGH CONTEST.

If there be a reaction against the Government in England as some contend, perhaps upon insufficient grounds, there is certainly nothing of the kind in "gallant little Wales" if the East Denbighshire election is to be regarded as a criterion. The Welsh lawyers in the House of Commons are at all events numerically not insignificant, and the result of the contest for the seat, vacated by Mr. Samuel Moss on being made a County Court Judge, must be highly gratifying to those of them all. I should say who are looking forward to judicial preferment. *Ceteris paribus* a lawyer with a safe seat stands the best chance for a judgeship, and I should not be very much surprised if, before the year is over, one or two Welsh members will be translated from the green benches of the House of Commons to the Bench of the High Court. The return of the Liberal candidate for the Denbighshire division by such a large majority was a surprise to both sides.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE EGYPTIAN BOUNDARY.

TURKS IGNORE THE DELIMITATION AGREEMENT.

Further Encroachments.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

The Paris *Temps* states that the Turkish members of the Turco-Egyptian Delimitation Commission, giving their own interpretation to the word "approximately" in the Delimitation Agreement, are attempting to encroach on Egyptian territory despite the Anglo-Egyptain protests.

FISCAL REFORM IN AUSTRALIA.

Preference for England and New Zealand.

IMPORTANT BILLS INTRODUCED.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

A Preferential Customs Agreement between Australia and New Zealand has been simultaneously introduced in the respective Parliaments.

Mr. Deakin, the Federal Premier, also proposes to raise certain duties on foreign goods in Australia by ten per cent., giving preference to that amount to Great Britain.

[Australia has, like Canada, for a long time been in favour of giving England and her colonies preferential rates. The resolution on Fedral Government agreed to and the Dominion Parliament has pinned its forth to runs:— "We favour a policy of reciprocal preferential trade within the British Empire, whereby, through thorough readjustment of their respective fiscal systems, the United Kingdom and her Colonies will each grant to the products of the other a substantial preference against the products of Foreign countries."]

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Bryan's Candidature Supported

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

Mr. Bryan had a remarkable reception on landing at New York and was welcomed by ten thousand people. In all parts of America there are marks of the opening of his presidential campaign and his candidature is endorsed in many Democratic State Conventions.

SPEECH ON SOCIALISM AND BI-METALISM.

BAD NEWS FOR MILLIONAIRES.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

Mr. Bryan, addressing a meeting at New York, said he was sure England and the United States could make an Arbitration Treaty.

He admitted that the unprecedented production of gold brought victory to the advocates of the Gold Standard.

He condemned Trusts and high Tariffs, and said that the time was ripe for the overthrow of the plutocracy which was sapping the strength of the Nation.

JAPANESE NAVAL STATIONS.

Plans in Korea.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

Reuter (Tokio) says that it is understood that Japan and Korea have arranged to convert Chinnaewan, guarding the entrance to the Straits of Tsushima, and Yongkeung, north of Gensan, into regular naval stations, Japan bearing the expense.

DEATH OF LADY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

Interment in Scotland.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

Lady Campbell-Bannerman died to-day at Marienbad. His Majesty King Edward sent his condolence to the Premier.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

Lady Bannerman's body will be embalmed and interred in Scotland.

[Lady Campbell-Bannerman had been ill for some months, but she recovered sufficiently to be able to be conveyed to Marienbad from Dover on August 8th. Her husband, the Prime Minister, had to proceed to the Austrian Spa in attendance upon the King, and it was doubtless thought that the waters at Marienbad would effect a cure for his wife. Lady Campbell-Bannerman was accompanied by the Prime Minister, and by Madame de Hoeklze, her relative, and Dr. Barnett. Her ladyship, who was unable to walk, was carried to and from her carriage.

Lady Campbell-Bannerman was a daughter of the late General Sir Charles Bruce, K. C. B., and she became the wife of the present Premier forty-six years ago. During the whole of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's long political career she had been his constant help-meet, and both at Belmont Castle, and in Belgrave Square, she dispensed a stately hospitality. As a hostess she will be greatly missed by the official members of the Government.]

THE STRIKES IN SPAIN.

Troops Called Out.

SERIOUS SITUATION.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

The strikes at Santander and Bilbao are increasing in gravity, and fresh troops are being drafted there, and the military authorities are preparing to cope with the revolutionary movement.

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

Ukases have been issued to prolong the minor state of siege for twelve months and to authorise the issue of four per cent. Rentes of fifty million roubles to aid the famine-stricken.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE RELATIONS.

Pregnant Suggestion.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

Reuter understands that in view of the importance of the Anglo-Chinese relations, the Chinese Minister in London has suggested to the Chinese Government the advisability, in the interests of China herself, of being represented by a Minister who is thoroughly acquainted with the English language.

LORD KITCHENER'S SUCCESSOR.

Early Appointment to Ireland Probable.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

The *Tribune* says that it is rumoured in Staff circles that Lord Kitchener will shortly be appointed to the Command of the Forces in Ireland.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 31.

The *Rangoon Times* writes:—We are in a position to state that there is not the slightest foundation for the statement published in isoveral leading English newspapers to the effect that the Duke of Connaught will succeed Lord Kitchener as Commander-in-Chief

EXPEDITION TO DJANET.

France Demonstrates as well as Negotiates.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

A French expedition of 450 men and two guns, under a Colonel, has left Temassinin for Djanet.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Minister Leaves for Sofia.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

M. Natchovitch, the Bulgarian Minister at the Porte, has left Constantinople for Sofia.

A MAHOMEDAN MOSQUE FOR LONDON

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

Arrangements have just been completed for building a Mahomedan mosque in London at a cost of one hundred thousand pounds,

THE S. I. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Arrival of the G. I. P. Team.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 28.

The team of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, who are to compete at the forthcoming Meeting of the South Indian Rifle Association, arrived at Bangalore last night and are going into Camp at Hebbal this morning. Those who have arrived are Sergeant R. Freeman (Captain); Sergeant R. Cutler; Sergeant T. Otto; Sergeant W. Bease, Signaller; Sergeant S. Allcock; Corporal J. Cunningham; Corporal J. Redmond; Lance-Corporal C. Holley; Lance-Corporal A. Williams and Lance-Corporal W. Good. These constitute the team, besides which Corporal O'Leary has come on his own account. The team looks very fit and all are hoping to do well, but they seem to have had very little practice before coming, as the weather in the Bombay Presidency has been most unfavourable. And arriving in Bangalore so late, they will not get used to the Range and local weather conditions for a few days. The Meeting commences on Monday when the form of these men will be known.

The Nizam of Hyderabad having given a prize of Rs. 500, the tectical aggregate prizes have been increased by the Executive Committee as follows:

British Army.—Rs. 120 to Rs. 420. First prize Rs. 100.

South Indian Railway.—A medal with gold chevran badge, one prize. One of Rs. 60; 2 of Rs. 50, and 4 of Rs. 20.

Native Army—From Rs. 100 to Rs. 250. First prize, Rs. 75.

South India Railway Association.—A medal; one prize of Rs. 50; one of Rs. 40; two of Rs. 25; two of Rs. 15 and one of Rs. 5.

MURDER OF A MADRAS SLAVE DEALER.

Accused Sentenced to be Hanged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 30.

The first part of the report of this case which took place at Rangoon, when Arupulo and Raja were charged with the murder of a Madras slave dealer, was published in our columns yesterday.

Further evidence besides that published was called and in passing the death sentence there was a recommendation for mercy towards both accused.

In the case in which a durwan in the Rangoon Branchof the Bank of Bengal was charged with violently assaulting the manager with a paper weight the accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

RICE FOR EASTERN BENGAL.

Large Stock Available in Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCATTA, AUGUST 31.

The Government of Eastern Bengal enquired, through the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to know what stocks of rice were available for despatch to the Eastern Bengal districts where scarcity is prevalent. The Chamber replied that the stock in Calcutta is exceptionally low. A similar enquiry was addressed to the Rangoon Chamber which, however, elicited information that there was available for export in Rangoon a ready stock of 1,75,000 tons.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL G. N. STEPHENS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 31.

The death of Major-General G. N. Stephens (retired), from cancer took place last night. The deceased was 74 years of age, and a very old resident of Hyderabad.

LATER.

The funeral of the late Major-General G. M. Stephens took place this evening at Secunderabad. The cemetery was attended only by a few personal friends. Reverend St. E. M. Atkins, Chuplain of Secunderabad, conducted the service.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Four Minutes' Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 31.

Lord Minto presided at the Legislative Council this morning, when the Excise Bill and Bill to Amend the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, were both passed. The Hon'ble Mr. Baker made no speech on the Excise Bill, and Sir Denzil Ibbetson merely remarked that the Government had not deemed it necessary to consult the Local Governments on the second Bill, and that no criticism had been received.

The Council was over in less than four minutes. It meets again on the 28th of September.

JAIL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

Review of the Situation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 31.

The following letter has been addressed by the Government of India to Local Governments and Administrations on the subject of Jail industries:—

Sir,—I am directed to address you on the subject of the industries which are carried on in Jails in India with special reference to their competition with similar industries carried on by private enterprise. The various issues which arise in connection with the question were fully discussed between the years 1882 and 1886 and the principles then adopted are embodied in Home Department Resolution No. 10—605—18, dated the 7th May 1886. Twenty years have therefore elapsed since the orders now in force were framed. During this period isolated points in connection with Jail industries have from time to time come under consideration, but no general review of the position has been attempted. Meanwhile circumstances have changed in many respects and in particular there has been a remarkable growth of industries carried on by private capital with a promise of still further developments in the future. The Government of India therefore consider that the time is ripe for a consideration of the general position and for a full enquiry into the manner in which existing Jail industries are carried on.

(2) It will be convenient in the first place to summarize the principles which have been laid down as regulating the policy of Governmet in the matter of the industrial employment of prisoners. They are the following:—(1) Extramural labour cannot be the principal mode of employment of long-term prisoners who must, therefore, be employed intramurally; (2) in Central Jails there must be well regulated forms of industrial employment on a large scale; (3) Jail industries must not compete injuriously with private capitalists in the neighbourhood; (4) Jails must not be converted into steam factories. The use of steam machinery is not prohibited, but extensions of substantial magnitude must be submitted to the Government of India for sanction. (5) Jail industries must be adopted as far as possible to the requirements of the public consuming Departments and these Departments must be compelled to take articles of jail manufacture as long as they can be supplied of the same quality and at the same price as in the open market. Special industries, such as carpet-making may, however, be exceptions to this rule; (6) the price of jail-made articles must follow as closely as possible the existing market rates for similar articles made by private industry. Where such market rates do not exist or cannot be ascertained the price must include (*a*) the price of raw material; (*b*) the wages of jail labour, due allowance being made for the admitted inferiority of convict labour to free labour; (*c*) a percentage for wear and tear of plant; (*d*) a percentage on account of profits which would ordinarily be fixed at (*i*) in the case of articles supplied to Government 10 per cent. (*ii*) in the case of articles supplied to retail dealers 15 per cent.; (*iii*) in the case of articles supplied to private consumers 25 per cent. on the cost of the raw material and labour; (*e*) an excise duty of 3½ per cent, in the case of cotton goods; (*f*) multifarious employments must be avoided; (*g*) the penal element must be fully maintained.

(3.) With regard to certain of these principles the Government of India have no desire to re-open the elaborate discussions of 1882-6. It may be assumed that there must be in the Central Jails intramural industrial employments on a large scale and that they must be adopted as far as possible to meet the requirements of the public consuming Departments. The productive work of some kind is universally recognized as better for the prison rs than purposeless labour, such as turning a crank. If the work is productive the articles produced must be disposed of in some way by sale either to the public or to the Departments of Government. There is less interference with private enterprise when Government itself is the consumer than when the manufactured goods are sold to the public. It may, therefore, be regarded as axiomatic that Jails can legitimately supply the consuming Departments of Government.

(4) Starting with this principle it follows that competition to some extent with private enterprise is unavoidable if the Jails did not manufacture articles required for the consuming Departments. These articles would be manufactured by private enterprise. To this extent the Jail industries compete with private enterprise and in the opinion of the Government of India do so legitimately. In formulating, however, the third of the principles which are enumerated in paragraph (2) above *viz.*, that "Jail industries must not compete injuriously with private capitalists in the neighbourhood," the Government of India were aware of the difficulty of providing a satisfactory general definition of the term "injurious." The question what is iniurious competition is a question of fact in each case, and it is on this account that it becomes necessary periodically to review the Jail industries of India to decide to what extent their competition is seriously injurious to private enterprise.

(5.) In considering the principles which should be followed in deciding whether competition is seriously injurious or not, it will be convenient to examine the question with reference to the manufacture (*a*) of articles for the consuming Departments of Government, and (*b*) of articles for sale to the public. With regard to (*a*) the principle in force at present is that the consuming Departments must take articles of Jail manufacture as long as they can be supplied of the same quality and at the same price as in the open market. It has been laid down that the price must follow as closely as possible the existing market rates, for similar industries, and rules have been prescribed for the calculation of the price in cases where market-rates cannot be ascertained. There is however, the following difficulty in applying these principles:—

Jails are not bound to show an actual nett profit on the working of their industries and they can in consequence always provide articles at the same price as that current in the open market. Practically, therefore, the conditions under which the Government Deparments are required to give preference to the Jails are that the articles are of the same quality as those produced by private manufacturers and that the Jails do not take credit in their returns for a higher price than those charged by manufacturers.

Again the only accurate method of arriving at the true market price is to call for tenders. This, however, is open to the objection that it is an unfair procedure for the consuming Departments to invite tenders in the open market and then to ask the Jails to supply the articles at the lowest rate tendered.

(6) The following possible solutions of this difficulty have been suggested:—(*a*) That private local inquiries should first be made by the consuming departments as to the prevailing prices of articles and that these rates should be communicated to the Jail Department which should be asked whether the Jails can supply at these prices. If they can do so, the contract would be given to them, but, if not, tenders would be called for and the Jails would be prohibited from competing. The objection to this procedure is that it would be almost impossible to ascertain by private local enquiries the true wholesale price and that there would be a danger of mistaking the retails for the wholesale price. The Jail would, in that case, get the contract at rates higher than manufacturers would charge; (*b*) that the consuming Departments should revert to the principle laid down in 1882 and ask the Jail Department to tender in the first instance, the price being fixed by the latter in accordance with the prescribed procedure. Tenders would then be called for in the open market, and the contract would be given to the Jail only if the price quoted by it was lower than all other tender or equal to the lower or if for some special reasons it was considered inadvisable to accept the ower tenders. It may be objected that this procedure might result in a Jail being unable to dispose at all of the articles produced by it and being forced to adopt some other form of industry. This is not necessarily a disadvantage because there is no reason why Government should maintain an unprofitable Jail industry when the articles could be obtained cheaper from the manufacturers. On the other hand there might, in some cases, be a danger that when the Jails had been driven out of the field the price might be put up against Government. The cost of changing from one form of industry to another would also in some cases be considerable. Again, it must be remembered that convicts must be employed on some form of productive industry and that the articles produced must be disposed of in some way. It follows that the consuming Departments of Government must take the produce of the Jails whether the manufacturers can produce similar articles more cheaply or not. (*c*) To affirm frankly that Government contracts must go to the Jails when possible and that Jail labour must be utilised to its fullest value, in that case consuming Departments would be bound to take the Jail manufactures whenever the quality was suitable and the fixation of the price to be put upon the articles would comparatively be of minor importance. An obvious objection to the adoption of this course is that it would tend to drive private enterprise out of the field of Government contracts altogether and might result in increased expenditure. It would also be very unpopular with the commercial community who would complain with some justice that Government was not giving private enterprise a fair chance. (*d*) To ask the Jail department to tender first, their price being fixed in accordance with the prescribed procedure, and then to call for tenders in the open market; if the jail tender were the lowest it would receive the whole contract, if the Jail tender were not the lowest, the contract would be divided part being given to private contractors and part to the Jail at the same price as to the contractors. If it were found during a reasonably long period that the Jails could not produce at so low a price as private contractors the Jail would have to turn to other forms of industry.

This is open to some extent to the same objections as the second proposal, but is preferable inasmuch as it would avoid throwing the jail into immediate difficulties and would give time for a fair decision to be arrived at.

I am to request that the Government of India may be favoured with an impression of opinion on these various proposals with especial reference to the local conditions of the Jails, etc.

(7) The next question for consideration is how far the competition of the Jail industries is seriously injurious to private enterprise in respect of the manufacture in Jails of articles for sale to the public. These articles are of two kinds *viz.*, articles not required for the use of the consuming Departments, but manufactured partly with the object of finding employment for the prisoners and partly for local sale, and articles which have been manufactured in excess of the requirements of the consuming Departments. There are obvious difficulties in ascertaining the correct answer to this question. It must in each case be a question of fact, for, while the sale of a few dozen dusters might not materially affect the trade interests of private dealers, the manufacture on a large scale of furniture, for example, might seriously injure the trade of the local dealers as well as of the small native furniture makers. I am to request that the Jail industries in Madras, Bombay, etc., may be examined in the light of these remarks with a view to determining whether and, if so, to what extent they are seriously injurious to private enterprise?

(8) If upon an examination of the question it appears to be established that the competition of Jail industries causes serious injury to an outside industry it will become necessary to consider what steps should be taken to remedy this injustice. It is obvious that to prohibit absolutely to the sale to the public of any articles which is now manufactured to a considerable extent would involve considerable changes in the existing Jail industries. A further question would arise as to how the Jails should dispose of their surplus stocks or limit their outturn so as not to exceed the requirements of Public Departments. The Government of India recognise that there would be practical difficulties in arranging this with due regard to the discipline and penal character of a Jail. On the other hand if it is decided that sale to the public should not be prohibited it might be advisable to impose certain restrictions. It might be laid down very clearly that Jails do not exist for the purpose of making a profit and that in the word of the Committee of the House of Lords which considered this subject in 1863 "a profitable return from industrial employment ought not to be made the text of prison efficiency." (*b*) advertising of Jail-made wares and the maintenance of catologues or price lists might be prohibited; (*c*) it might be arranged that Jails should not sell directly to the public (subject to any exceptions that may be decided on in the case of particular articles such as carpets), but should dispose of their surplus stocks to wholesale dealers, public tenders being called for; (*d*) depots for the sale of Jail manufactures might be prohibited; (*e*) it might be ruled that Municipalities and District or Local Boards are not Departments of Government and are not required to purchase Jail manufactures, but direct sale to such bodies might be permitted. I am to request that the Government of India may be favoured with an expression of opinion on this subject and on the restrictions which have been suggested for the limitation of sales to the public.

(9). In reporting as to the extent to which Jail industries at present compete with private enterprise an exception may be made in the case of carpets the productions of which are not mainly or even largely purchased by Government. There is reason to believe that the survival of this industry in India on artistic lines is mainly due to the influence of the Jails. Carpet-making is from its disciplinary character particularly well suited to Jails and it is useful and salutary to teach prisoners a trade which will immediately provide them with living on their release. The industry was therefore at the instance of the Secretary of State specifically excluded from the scope of the orders of 1886 requiring Jails to adopt their intramural industries to those requirements of the Government Departments, and the Government of India see no reason to reconsider the decision arrived at then.

(10.) I am also to observe that the condition that the Jail industries ought not to compete injuriously with private capitalists in the neighbourhood requires modification, in view of the altered conditions and the improved means of communications of the present day. In reporting on this subject I am to request that you will consider the effect of Jail competition on similar industries, not only in the immediate neighbourhood, but throughout India in so far as their effect may be of such wide application.

(11) Turning now to the other principles enumerated in paragraph (2) above, it will be observed that one matter on which the Government of India have laid special stress in the past is the provision of well-regulated modes of industrial employment in Central Jails on a large scale. They attach much importance to the necessity for avoiding multifarious employment and for standardizing Jail industries as far as possible. There is some reason to believe that these orders have been to a certain extent overlooked in some Jails. I am to request that this matter may be specially mentioned in your reply and that if the orders have in some cases fallen into desuetude the action which it is proposed to take to give full effect to them again may be reported for the information of the Government of India.

(12) A further point upon which the Government of India would be glad to receive information is the possibility of utilizing the Jails for experimenting with native industries which are dying out or for introducing new handicrafts.

(13) As regards the use of steam machinery the Government of India consider that it is not necessary that a Jail should purposely handicap itself by the use of absolute or inferior machinery. In the case, too, of a Jail press or similar institution which works solely for the Government there can be no objection on economic grounds to the installation of steam machinery on a large scale. One important aspect of this question, however, is the necessity for preserving the penal element in Jail industries and no doubt this necessity will always be borne in mind. While the principles laid down in 1886 with regard to the use of steam machinery seem generally sound and suitable to present requirements it may be advisable to provide expressly that when it is proposed to laid down steam machinery for the first time in any Jail the objects of the installation and the possibility of its interfering with private enterprize must be very thoroughly examined and if the proposal stands the sanction of the Government of India must be obtained. Subject to these remarks each case must be judged on its own merits.

In order however to determine to what extent the principles of 1886 have been observed I am to request that you will furnish a complete account of the cases in which steam machinery has been installed in jails since 1886.

(14) I am also to request that you will be so good as to furnish the Government of India with a list of the consuming departments and to obtain from them a list of the commodities which they have been in the habit of obtaining from jails during the last twenty years. The opinions of the heads of these Departments should also be obtained as to the quality of the articles supplied or work done and as to the degree in which the Departments have been satisfied with the arrangements.

THE AMIR'S INDIAN TOUR.

Progress of Arrangements.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

PROBABLE DATE OF ARRIVAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 31.

The following Press communique has been issed by the Foreign Office of the Government of India:—

The Amir of Afghanistan having intimated his wish to pay a visit to the Viceroy and to make a short tour in India His Highness was formally invited by His Excellency to pay him such a friendly visit during the present cold weather. The Amir will probably leave Kabul immediately after the Id-ul-Fitr which marks the conclusion of the Ramzan fast and will travel to India *via* Jelalabad and Peshawar, returning by the same route. During his tour he will probably visit Delhi and Agra. At the latter of these places an opportunity will be afforded to him of seeing the cold weather manœuvres which are to be held in the vicinity of that city and at which the Viceroy will probably also be present. The place where the formal interview between Lord Minto and the Amir will take place has not yet been finally fixed, and arrangements regarding the other places to be visited and the dates of the tour are being considered.

The present visit is a purely friendly one and no discussions regarding the treaty relations between India and Afghanistan are contemplated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 31.

The *Pioneer* understands that it is just possible that the Amir of Kabul will so modify his plans as to arrive at Agra about the 8th of December. The Amir's determination to visit India was arrived at some time ago, but the formal acceptance of the Viceroy's invitation was delayed while he consulted the principal Sardars and officials. They have now apparently confirmed the Amir in his intention and, as stated recently, everything is propitious for his tour. The Amir's half-brother, Sardar Nasrullah Khan, can be fully trusted to carry on the executive duties of the administration, and Sardar Inayat Ullah Khan, the heir-apparent, will also be in Kabul vested with such power as his age permits. The Amir, while bringing with him several high officials, will probably leave others at his Capital and there should be no disturbance whatever in the transaction of routine State business His Majesty's retinue, during his tour, will doubtless be a large one, as was his father's in 1885. But its composition will not be known for some time to come. The Government of India can now proceed with their arrangements for the visit, and preliminary steps will be taken forthwith. The appointment, of Major Sir Henry McMahon and Mr. Dobbs, of his officials is confirmed. The duration of His Majesty's tour has not yet been settled, but the Amir's personal wishes on the point will doubtless be followed if he desires to visit the various cities, and the journeys can be readily arranged while in respect of tiger-shooting, which the Amir is keen to undertake, there will be a choice of jungles open. The tour will, however, be not so extended as was rumoured, as the Amir will take the Khyber route back, but may be able to see a good deal of Northern India. At any rate, the Amir's visit is more one of a personal rather than of a political character. But this should still permit of important matters coming under discussion. The Political Department to be on Special Duty with the Amir was recently announced as practically settled, and no better selection could have been made. The former accompanied the Durand Mission to Kabul, and Mr. Dobbs was with the same Mission. Both are thus personally known to the Amir.

LAHORE, AUGUST 31.

It is possible that the Amir may so far modify his plans as to arrive at Agra about the 8th of December. Ramzan finishes on the 20th of November, and if His Highness were to leave Kabul, then, he could get of to Agra comfortably by the end of the first week in December.

The acceptance by the Amir of Lord Minto's invitation to meet him in British India this year must have afforded the Viceroy considerable relief, remarks the *Globe*. Had Habibulla Khan declined, as one time appeared only too likely, the Afghans would have attributed the discourtesy to the desire of their ruler to avoid committing himself any further to friendly relations with Great Britain. When the Dane Mission was in residence at Kabul, it leaked out that the Amir systematically displayed reluctance to do anything capable of being interpreted in that manner by his suspicious subjects. Subsequently, he maintained a similar attitude of quasi-isolation, and it is an open secret that, for a time, he apparently deferred to the pronouncement of his *entourage* of mullahs that it would be quite *infra dig*, for the monarch of an independent Mahomedan kingdom to visit a "country of the infidel." To some extent, therefore, it marks an abatement of their mischievous influence that he should have changed his mind, while in the eyes of the population generally his journey to Agra will be regarded as a resoldering of Anglo-Afghan diplomatic relations. There is just a possibility, too, that when the royal traveller has personal experience of the wonderful acceleration of transport produced by railways, he may be less antagonistic to their introduction into Afghanistan.

INDIAN MARINE STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Modification of Programme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 31.

With reference to the telegram of the 23rd of August, giving the sailing dates of the Indian Marine Steamers—the "Dufferin" will leave Bombay on the 8th of December, for Madras, sailing from the latter port on the 14th with the 1st Essex Regiment, for Rangoon; and leaves Rangoon on the 23rd with the 1st Middlesex for Calcutta. She sails again with details from Calcutta for Rangoon on the 31st, and leaves Rangoon on the 6th of January for Bombay with details for the "Rewa," which leaves Bombay on the 17th of January.

The "Hardinge" leaves Rangoon on the 23rd of January for Port Blair, with one Company of British and three Companies of Native Infantry, and sails again on the 25th of February, with details for the Transport "Plassey," which leaves Bombay on the 6th of March.

The dates of Transport "Soudan" are amended as follows:—She leaves Singapore on the 5th of December with Sherwood Foresters, arriving at Madras on the 12th of December and leaves Colombo on the 16th of December with the 2nd Worcester Regiment, arriving at Bombay on the 20th of December. She then leaves Bombay on the 29th of December with the 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders arriving at Durban on the 14th of January.

With these modifications the previous programme holds good.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 31.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Admitted to Staff Corps:—Lieutenant De Gale of the 5th Cavalry is admitted into the Indian Army.

Second Lieutenants H. Benton, and F. Mockler, Surgeon-General Trevor is confirmed as Principal Medical Officer, Western Command, and Surgeon General Slaughter to be Principal Medical Officer, Eastern Command, *vice* General Gubbins, appointed P. M. O. in India.

Honorary Major Horton Bennett, Ordnance Department, Northern Circle, and Honorary Captain Morrison, P. W. D., are permitted to retire.

VOLUNTEER POSTINGS.—Mr. W. Maude, to be Captain of the Behar Light Horse *vice* Mr. Marriott transferred.

Mr. E. Clarke, to be Lieutenant of the Lucknow Rifles.

Mr. E. L. Scott to be 2nd Lieutenant North Western Ry. Rifles, *vice* Mr. Cole.

Lieutenant Lindsay to be Captain and 2nd Lieutenant Slater to be Lieutenant *vice* Mr. Lindsay in the East-Coast Valunteer Rifles.

THE RETIREMENT OF SIR J. B. FULLER.

Letter from Sir F. S. P. Lely, K. C. I. E

REUTER recently telegraphed out a brief summary of a letter on the subject of the retirement of Sir Bamfylde Fuller, addressed by Sir Frederick Lely to the *Times*. The following is the full text of the letter:—

Sir,—Will you allow me—a staunch though humble member of the Liberal Party, and one who has brought away from a long life in India a great sympathy with the educated classes as well as with the man in the street and field—to express in a few words my dismay at the report that Sir J. B. Fuller, the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal, has been driven to resign his office because of his resolve to assert the claims of morality and discipline in the schools?

Perhaps few who have not lived in the local atmosphere realise the extreme delicacy of our position in India. It is a system of poise and counterpoise, assured so long as we hold the balance with a true sense of the facts, but easily upset with rough handling. Whereas in South Africa the population is counted by millions, in India it is counted by hundreds of millions. Instead of two, or at most three, communities facing one another, we have scores differing in race, disposition, and mental development, ranging from senior wranglers to men who cannot count beyond 20 and do even that with the help of a notched stick. Government, of course, appeals to them all more or less successfully, in different ways, but the primary bond which unites all into an orderly and easily governed whole is not so much the justice and wisdom of our rule—for, with the best intentions, that is often at fault—as the universal belief that lawlessness will not be tolerated. That is the basis on which much else that is good may be, and is, erected, but without which no foreign Government can make itself safe or respected. That is the inward secret of the control of large districts by two or three Englishmen which is so often admired by visitors.

Nor, again, is it always apprehended that a crisis is being worked up to, extending far beyond the educated classes, of whom so much is said. The popular mind has been unhinged by changes which it has been necessary to make in the ordinary course of enlightened government. The submission of the crown to be sued in its own courts has hardly yet ceased to shock the Oriental sense of propriety. Among people of whom 30 years ago some were still living who remembered having seen men's tongues cut out for abusing a Brahmin, the modern license of the Press awakens, not so much gratitude for free speech, as a sort of contempt for rulers that allow themselves to be smitten in the face. It would be easy to fill columns in describing how their moorings are being cut away, and small blame to them if they find it hard to steady themselves. The collision in Eastern Bengal between the authorities and the agitators has been eagerly watched, but outside the region immediately concerned there has been no sort of interest in the "partition" for its own sake. The average Indian knows and cares no more about that than the average Englishman does about the settlement of the Danubian provinces. The point at issue, in his view, was whether, in this age of anomalies it would pay to attack isolated Europeans, to overawe the police by mobs, to provoke them by insults, and to boycott. Most interesting of all to him was the special question on which Sir J. Fuller is said to have taken his stand—viz., what sort of influence is to be exerted on the public schools? It is strange that, while Englishmen at home agree that religion shall be taught, they give public support to schools in India without any sort of guarantee that the children shall even be taught to be good citizens; nay, with the certainty that sometimes they will not be. In the two cases dealt with by Sir. J. Fuller as examples, the boys had organized themselves into a volunteer corps to illegally prevent the sale of certain goods and to make disorder in the streets in pursuance of their "political" views! So far there was no occasion for anything more serious than perhaps a little judicial birching. But the masters, instead of maintaining discipline, encouraged the preposterous youngsters, and were, in fact, officers in the corps, in defiance of repeated warnings by authority of the folly and danger of it. What would be said of this in an English school, where it would all be comparatively a joke? It matters little what make of clothes the people wear and to what province they belong, but everything is imperilled if the masses once believe that Government can be "bluffed," and if the rising race are taught to discard the restraints imposed on them by centuries.

Whether the action of Sir J. Fuller was exactly appropriate or not sinks completely out of view, absorbed in the one lesson that will be seized by the average man, that the Supreme Government favours the school where discipline and authority are set at naught, where respect for self and for others is disregarded and where, as soon as the doors are shut, the teaching is known to be violently anti-English. The disaffected schoolmaster is abroad, and the highest in the land go down before him. There is not a man in India who stands for law and order whose position to-day is not the weaker for this unhappy interference. A bad thing for the man, but far worse for India.—I am, &c.

F. S. P. LELY.

Downton, Wilts, Aug. 8.

The writer on Indian affairs in the *Times* concludes a long article on Sir. J. B Fullers as follows:—

The task with which Sir. Bampfylde Fuller was entrusted months ago was exceptionally delicate and difficult. He has not always been well served by his subordinates, and he has occasionally taken action of which the necessity was not apparent here in London. In regard to the question at issue between him and the Indian Government it is easy to see that there are numerous reason in favour of Lord Minto's view that the disaffiliation of two schools for taking part in political agitation should not be brought up for discussion in the Calcutta Senate. But it is impossible to confine attention to this narrow aspect of the case. Popular judgments are always upon broad and simple issues. The Mahomedans will say, and, indeed, have said, that the officer who dared to befriend them has been punished at the instance of their rivals the Hindoos. The Hindoos will have ample justification for asserting, as they have often done before, that it pays to agitate. English officers who may have in future to choose between duty and popularity will be apt to remind themselves that "Fuller got the sack because he would not give way to the agitators," and be led by the recollection to choose the least strenuous course. Lord Minto has been but a short while in India, and in his very laudable desire to restore quiet as quickly as possible he perhaps failed to realise that it was the character of the Government for impartiality which was at stake rather than the excellence of Sir Bampfylde's administration. When two sections of the population held conflicting views it has hitherto been the practice of the Indian Government to trust the local officer to examine and do justice between the rival claims. In Eastern Bengal the local officers reported that the majority of the population were satisfied with the administration of the province, but an energetic minority has succeeded in convincing the Viceroy that Sir Bamdfylds Fuller's policy was unpopular. The confidence of the Mahomedan community in the Government has evidently received a severe shock, and they are alarmed lest their interests should be further sacrificed to propitiate the Hindoos. One moral we cannot prevent them from drawing from the history of the last year; and that is that they must in future agitate energetically for the defence of their rights. But it is to be feared that the adoption of such a policy by the Mahomedans will not tend towards the peace of the country. The lesson has obviously not been lost upon the Hindoos, for the news of Sir J. B. Fuller's resignation has been the signal for a vigorous renewal of the agitation against partition; on Aug. 8 Calcutta was the scene of several large demonstration at which the Swadeshi vow was renewed, and at which resolutions were passed declining to accept partition as a settled fact and resolving on the continuance of agitation The task before the Hon. Mr. L. Hare, who has been appointed to succeed Sir J. B. Fuller, would, under any circumstances, have been a delicate one. it has been made far more difficult by the warning implied in Sir J. B. Fuller's resignation that he must in his administration conciliate the goodwill of the Hindoo press. Fortunately Mr. Hare is a very capable and experienced officer who has been both Collector and Commissioner in Dacca and knows the new province well.

HONORARY ASSISTANT SURGEON TO THE VICEROY.

Appointment to Cease with Each Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 31.

In modification of the Home Department Notification dated the 2nd February 1904, it is notified that the appointment of Honorary Assistant Surgeon to the Viceroy will, in future, terminate on the departure from India of the Viceroy who makes it, unless it ceases earlier, on the holder's retirement from the service in accordance with an arrrangement agreed upon by the Home, Colonial and Indian Governments.

HEAVY RAIN IN LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 31.

A heavy downpour of rain in the old-fashioned monsoon style began at Lahore about 9 o'clock on Friday morning, and was in pelting continuance for some hours.

THE KING AND THE KAISER.

Meeting at Cronberg.

KING EDWARD, who was attended by Sir Charles Hardinge, Major-General Sir Stanley Clarke, and Major Ponsonby, arrived from Flushing at Frankfurt soon after eight o'clock on the morning of August 15, where his Majesty was joined by the British Ambassador in Berlin, Sir Frank Lascelles. The royal train reached Kronberg half an hour later. On the station platform the Emperor William together with Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse and their respective suites, awaited the King's arrival. As the royal train drew up, the Emperor advanced to the King's carriage and, after assisting his Majesty to alight, cordially embraced him and received an equally cordial greeting in return. King Edward thereupon shook hands with his host and hostess, Prince and Princess Frederick Charles, and a number of the distinguished personages who had assembled to meet him. The royal party then proceeded by motor-car to Friedrichshof Castle. Along the whole of the prettily decorated route their Majesties, who were seated in the first car with Prince and Princess Frederick Charles, were loudly cheered by the townspeople and school children. King Edward, who was not in uniform and was looking remarkably well, received a special welcome from a large number of English and American visitors.

During the course of the morning the royal houseparty drove through the Castle grounds, where the King was shown the statue of the late Emperor Frederick, to the neighbouring church of St. Johannis, which contains a memorial tablet to the late Empress Fredrick. Both the King, who wore the attire which his Majesty has rendered familiar at Goodwood, and the Emperor, who had exchanged the steel helmet and full dress of the Posen Chassears for field cap and tunic, were again warmly welcomed by the townspeople. After an early luncheon, to which the Duke and Duchess of Sparta and the Grand Duchess George Mikhailovitch of Russia had also been invited, an excursion was made to Homburg and the Saalburg, which the King had expressed a desire to see.

King Edward and the German Emperor arrived at Kronberg on their return from their motor car excursion to the Saalburg and Homburg at half-past seven in the evening. At eight o'clock a dinner was given at Friedrichshof at which covers were laid for 32. The dinner was followed by a concert.

The semi-official *North-German Gazette* says:—"His Majesty the Emperor-King

embodied the local authorities were also in attendance. His Majesty expressed his delight at being again in Marienbad. For some minutes the King held a reception in the pavilion which was profusely decorated with palms and flowers, and then proceeded in an automobile to the Hotel Weimar, his usual headquarters.

KING EDWARD'S HOLIDAY.

FRANCE FEELS "NO FEAR AND NO SPITE."

King Edward made his first appearance on the Kreuzbrunnen promenade at Marienbad before eight o'clock on the morning of August 27, and (says a Reuter telegram) afterwards went for a drive.

Dr. Ott paid a visit to his Majesty and arranged that the King should start taking the cure immediately. He found the King in excellent health and cheerful spirits and weighing less than last year. Dr. Ott will see his Majesty again to-day.

A Reuter telegram from Paris shows that the newspapers there are still commenting on the meeting of the King and the German Emperor at Cronberg. The "Petite Republique" says: "We feel no fear and not spite on account of the meeting, and if it brings about an improvement in the relations of Great Britain and Germany, we shall most sincerely rejoice, since France is before all things passionately attached to the cause of peace."

The *Figaro remarks*:—"The King of England has established the protocol of the visit of courtesy which puts an end to a useless coldness between two relatives, restores normal relations between two Governments, and removes from the rivalries of two countries the aggravation of wounded private feelings. King Edward has too much political sagacity, too much good sense and tact, to complicate by his personal attitude the foreign policy of his country. He knows the effect of any step he takes, and he desires his prestige to be a resource instead of an embarrassment. Thus he weighed the exact importance of his stay at Friedrichshof, and not wishing to do too much he limited its pomp and its duration.

No one can possibly misunderstand the intentional simplicity of this political demonstration and the sobriety of these family greetings. King Edward is decidedly a man of superior finesse. It was enough for his Majesty to make a short stay with his Imperial nephew—whom he has not hitherto spoiled with his visit—to give an optimistic tone to European opinion. But it was no part of the design of his Majesty or of the British Government to let the meeting at Friedrichshof wear the aspect of a solemn conference or a game of skill in diplomacy. It is possible that British and German Sovereigns spoke on quite other things than Egypt or Baghdad; but their meeting, if it did nothing more than provide the press of their two countries with an opportunity for exchanging ideas on this delicate and complicated question, will not have been without importance and usefulness."

The Emperor had a conference with Prince von Bulow, the Imperial Chancellor, who arrived here early this morning.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 31.

The depression, which was yesterday in the Central Provinces has moved in a West-North-Westerly direction into South Rajputana and has decreased considerably in intensity. It has caused some heavy rain in East Gujarat and South Rajputana, but in the Central Provinces the rainfall has diminished materially. The Arabian Sea current is now exteading freely over the Punjab. This combined with local disturbance in Kashmir has produced rain in the extreme North. The Bay current is at present weak and the rainfall due to it has been very scanty. In Burma, light to moderate rain has fallen locally on the Coast, and only one light fall is reported from the interior. Mergui and Tavoy have each had two inches. The cloud has decreased in Upper Burma and the skies are only lightly overcast but in Lower Burma it is moderately to heavily overcast. The temperature is now in excess. In North-East India few light scattered falls have occurred and the cloud has decreased and the skies are now being lightly overcast except in Assam. The air has become drier in Chota Nagpur and Bihar, while the temperature has risen and is normal or in excess in North-East India and Orissa. In Central India and the Central Provinces, excluding the South-Eastern districts, light and nearly general rain has fallen in the Submontane districts and the United Provinces and few light falls have occurred; the largest amount of one inch is in Khandwa.

The temperature has not changed appreciably and is normal or in excess in the United Provinces but in the Central Provinces there is a large defect. In the United Provinces cloud has diminished and the skies are only lightly overcast; but in Central Provinces, excluding the South-Eastern districts, they are still completely clouded over. In the Frontier Province, South Rajputana and East Gujarat, the precipitation has been nearly general and varied from light to heavy; while in the Punjab rain has fallen locally. Sialkot and Cherat report 4 inches; Rawalpindi 1 inch; Dera Ismail Khan 1¼ inches; Dunipur 2 inches; Mount Abu 5; Deesa 3; Ahmedabad 6; and Surat 1¼ inches. Bikaner also had a fall of 2 inches. The air has become damper in Rajputana, while the cloud increased in the extreme North and the skies are heavily overcast there as well as in Gujarat. In both these areas the temperature is in large defect and in the remainder of North-West India, it is normal or in excess. On the West Coast and in the interior of the Peninsula, a few light scattered falls have occurred. The cloud has decreased in the West Coast and the skies are now only lightly overcast in Madras, but moderately to heavily overcast elsewhere in the Peninsula. The temperature has risen in Deccan and is now approximately normal everywhere.

Nearly general rain is probable in the Burma Coast, South Rajputana and Gujarat and local rain in Eastern Bengal, Assam, Punjab, in the Frontier Province, Kashmir, West Central India and West Central Provinces, while some rain is expected in the West United Provinces, the Deccan and West Coast. The rainfall in Gujarat and South Rajputana is likely to be moderately heavy.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. & O. Co.'s mail steamer Caledonia, Captain C. H. L. Tocque, which arrived in harbour yesterday from England reports having experienced fresh to strong monsoon from 49 to 62 degree, thence moderate monsoon and cloudy weather.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In Cts.	Esplanade. In Cts.	Fort. In Cts.	Colaba. In Cts.
Previously registered	59 69	58 53	51 58	52 1
Thursday 31st Aug. 1906....	0 35	0 15	0 12	0 12
Total....	59 95	58 68	51 70	52 31
Total fall to 31st Aug. '05...	29 81	32 62	34 35	26 26
Total fall to 31st (Aug. '04..	25 56	38 99	37 29	31 05

CUMBALLA HILL RAINFALL.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO.

Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corresponding total 1905.	Corresponding total 1905.
In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
0 31	45 76	35 75	25 76

"Grateful Results"

A life of suffering and misery, without sleep, without appetite. Restored to health by

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"I was grievously afflicted with biliousness and liver complaint. My mouth was in a terrible condition every morning, my tongue thickly coated, my breath was often

sive, food distressed me, I suffered much from headache, my skin was sallow, and the many remedies recommended me did no good. At last I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and my improvement began almost from the first dose. It relieved the distress about my liver, caused my food to digest well, cured my headache, improved my complexion, and restored my appetite. These unlooked-for, but grateful results were accomplished by only two and a half bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—MRS. LYDIA M. TARBOX, Altoona, Pa.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. U.S.A.

THE TATA EXPERIMENTAL SILK FARM.

Mysore's Conditional Contribution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 31.

Messrs. Tata and Sons of Bombay opened an Experimental Silk Farm here some years ago, and are still conducting it at their own expense and risk. Sometime ago they expressed their willingness to sell the farm to the Mysore Government at a valuation to be made by some competent authority. They added that if it would be any convenience to State they would continue to conduct the farm on the present lines, specially developing the educational side and the training of teachers, provided the Government made an annual grant of Rs. 3,000.

A Government Order on the subject states that the Government consider that it is too premature to embark on a scheme such as the purchase of the Experiental Farm at Bangalore and for its management by State Agency. That the proposal is, in any case, out of the question, under the present condition of the finances; and that the best arrangment will be to subsidise the existing farm by giving it an annual contribution of Rs. 3,000, especially as Messrs. Tata and Sons are understood to be willing to conduct the farm under their own supervision. The Government of Mysore are accordingly pleased to sanction an annual grant of Rs. 3,000 as above; the Manager of the Institute will be expected to arrange for giving a practical training to schoolmasters in the farm as hitherto, and send out agents to different silk-rearing centres for purposes of demonstration of the working of labour-saving appliances and of the methods of preventing and curing diseases in worms, and producing cross-breeds suited to the climate of Mysore.

NEW TYPE OF 3RD CLASS CARRIAGES.

More Rolling-Stock Needed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 31.

Railway travellers will have noticed that new types of 3rd class carriages are now running on various lines, and there is less of that over-crowding which was such a blot on the working of traffic. The improvements carried out are still in their experimental stage, for it has been impossible yet to turn out a standard carriage which will meet all the requirements of the case and still not prove too heavy a load, when long trains are made up. But the comfort and convenience of 3rd class passengers who furnish the bulk of the revenue, outside the earnings from goods traffic, are being more generously attended to and the conditions under which they travel have been distinctly improved. What is now wanted on most lines is an increase in the amount of rolling-stock, so that crowds of would-be passengers may not be left stranded at stations. Attention is also being paid to this point which was in danger of being overlooked, owing to the insistent demand for goods traffic.

POLICE RECRUITS FOR CHINA.

Selection by the Indian Army Recruiting Staff.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 31.

It is notified that, with effect from the 1st of January 1907, all Indian Recruits, required for the Police in China, will be selected by the Recruiting Staff of the Indian Army, through whose agency alone men will be entertained for such service.

The local recruitment of the Natives of India by Colonial and Municipal Administrations in their own Settlements will cease entirely.

Applications for employment in the Police of Hongong, Shanghai and Tientsin should be made to the Recruiting Staff Officer, charged with the recruitment of the classes to which the applicants belong.

All men enlisted for the Police in China will serve under an agreement, the terms of which will be settled by the Government of India in communication with the Colonial and Municipal authorities concerned.

Copies of the conditions of service in the Hongkong, Shanghai and Tientsin Police will be furnished to the Recruiting Staff Officers in due course, for the information of candidates desirous of such employment.

The period of service of the men will, in every case, terminate in India.

On the expiry of their term of service in, or on discharge or dismissal from the Colonial or Municipal Police, they will be sent back to India, in every case, for disposal.

NEW GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERRY.

The Election Imbroglio.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 31.

The new Governor of Pondicherry, Monsieur Angoulevent and not "Angoulevane" as wired by Reuter, is a young man of about 34 years of age, and a bachelor. He was recently the Governor of St. Pierre et Miquelon, small fishing stations situated near Newfoundland. The post of Governor of these islands having been abolished he was only for a few months out of office. Being a Protestant he is backed by an important group. A Pondicherry correspondent writes:—To influence as well as to personal ability his rapid rise in the service may be attributed. The Catholics in Pondicherry rejoice at his appointment and feel assured that they may expect justice from any righteous Protestant Governor, but none from a Catholic, terrorised by the bug-bear of clericalism. Such men are placed in an invidious predicament, having to sacrifice either their faith or their prospects of an official career. Such is the sort of liberty enjoyed by Frenchmen under the enlightened regime of the 3rd Republic.

Regarding the recent election, Mons Lucien Saignes, the present editor of the *La Politique*, a Colonial organ of the late Mons. Henrique admits that Monsieur Lemaire secured a majority of votes; but Monsieur Saignes declares that he is determined to oppose the validation of Monsieur Hemaire's election. Messieurs Arnaud and Demaret, the Commissioners, appointed from Paris to enquire into the alleged scandals connected with the recent elections returned from Chandanagore having completed their investigations at that station as also in the commune town of Pondicherry and are now engaged in the Commune Villenour. The validation or invalidation of Monsieur Lemaire's election depends on their report. They are keeping their opinion so secret that no one knows what will be the outcome of their enquiries.

RECENT HEAVY WEATHER.

Breaches on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

On enquiry at the offices of the B. B. & C. I. Railway we learn that owing to the heavy rains two serious land-slips occurred on the Mhow ghats, the first of which resulted in the derailment of an engine, while a tunnel became temporarily blocked and passengers had to be transhipped. It is expected that the line will be cleared by to-day.

THE ACCIDENT TO H. H. THE DUKE OF OPORTO.

H. E. the Consul-General for Portugal, in India, has received the following telegram, dated Lisbon August 30, referring to the accident to H. H. the Duke of Oporto which was recently cabled by Reuter:—

"Incident without gravity. His Highness much better; commands me to tender his cordial thanks for your attention."—"Foreign Minister."

RELIEF RETURNS.

Crop Conditions Favourable.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 31.

There was no alteration last week in the total number of persons who are now receiving relief in various parts of India, a slight decrease in the Native States being balanced by a rise of 9,000 in the United Provinces, which claim 121,000 of the 241,000 now being assisted. There was general rain throughout the country and a satisfactory fall is reported from N.-W. Frontier Province which was much in need of it. Portions of the Punjab and the Gwalior State are still much in need of good showers, but elsewhere prospects are decidedly favourable.

THE BOMBAY REPORT.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India on August 29.

Good rain during week in Kaira, Broach, Surat, Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak, Cutch, Kathiawar, Savantvadi and Kolhapur, moderate in Karachi, Thar and Parkar, Sukkur, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Baroda, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha and slight in Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier. More rain needed in parts Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Surat, Dharwar, Palanpur and Rewa Kantha, especially for rice crop. Inundation in Sind generally satisfactory. Cotton sowing continues. Transplantation nearing completion. Area under cotton generally above normal and under other crops above normal in Sukkur, Larkana and Deccan and generally near normal elsewhere. Standing crops slightly damaged by flood or winds in Sukkur and Hyderabad and generally in good condition elsewhere. Lands being prepared for rabi sowing. Supply of drinking water generally adequate. Irrigation channels, tanks and wells nearly full. Deficiency of agricultural stock continues. Cattle generally improving in condition. Dry fodder scarce, but sufficient green grass available everywhere. Trade active and stocks of grain in markets adequate. Prices show tendency to fall. Quantity of grain purchasable per rupee, in Deccan 13 to 50 per cent., in Karnatak 20 to 40 per cent., and elsewhere 10 to 30 per cent, less than normal. Test works closed in Miraj (Junior) and opened in Jamkhandi. Numbers on last day of week ending 18th instant—Phaltan 119, Jamkhandi 106; total 225. Labourers leave relief works for more congenial and remunerative work in fields. Public health generally good. Mild cholera still prevalent in parts Deccan and Karnatak. Relief work closed in Nasik. Numbers on relief British Districts—Deccan: works 11,941, gratuitous 27,593; total 39,534; Karnatak: works 13,340, gratuitous 14,437; total 27,827. Native States: works 2,753, gratuitous 2,089; total 4,842.

MULTIPLE TELEGRAMS.

To be Separately Written Except Press.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS TO BE CERTIFIED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 31.

The following Press Communique has been issued by the Commerce and Industry Department:—

Rule 111 of the Indian Telegraph Guide permits multiple telegrams addressed to more than one Telegraph Office being written on the same telegram form. This rule, which is special to the Indian Inland Telegraph system was introduced in July 1891 in order to save the senders of telegrams some trouble in writing out several copies when the texts were identical. In Telegraph offices these multiple messages are passed on from one line to another successively for transmission to the various offices to which they are addressed and are necessarily liable to delay at one line or another when there is pressure of traffic, imperfect working of the lines etc., which delay is of course cumulative. Delays are further caused by the telegraph operator in the hurry of work forgetting to pass these multiple messages on to the next line for transmission and instead filing them with other telegrams which are finally disposed of. The mistakes in such cases cannot be detected till the disposed of messages are later on examined by a Telegraph Master; often, too, the telegraph master in hurriedly examining the messages does not detect these mistakes, the result being that messages are not transmitted to the remaining addresses. The Director-General of Telegraphs has brought to notice that a large percentage of the complaints regarding delays and non-receipt of messages received in the Telegraph Check Office relate to telegrams of this class and that in a recent complaint of delays to 94 messages no less than 89 referred to offices included in multiple telegrams addressed to more than one Telegraph office. Senders of telegrams gain nothing by the present system allowed by Rule 111 of the Indian Telegraph Guide except the saving of some trouble in writing out several copies, while on the other hand they run the risk of serious inconvenience by some of their telegrams being either delayed or not transmitted.

The Government of India have therefore decided that from 1st October 1906 all State and private telegrams which are addressed to more than one Telegraph office must be written on separate telegraph forms according to the practice in the United Kingdom and in other countries. The revised ruling will however not apply to inland multiple press telegrams which are governed by Rules 128 and 129, para 9 of the Indian Telegraph Guide.

(2) Foreign telegraph administrations have brought to notice that plain language telegrams from India frequently contain words which are contrary to the usage of the language of the country to which they are addressed and that in Code language telegrams two or more plain language words are generally combined to form single code words and they have requested that the Government of India may take such steps as they consider necessary to check this abuse. Telegraph offices in India are not in a position to know when words in foreign languages are altered or joined together contrary to the usage of these languages.

The Government of India have decided that from 1st October 1906 in the case of foreign private telegrams in any plain language other than plain English or they vernacular languages of India or Ceylon the sender shall certify at the foot of the telegram form (or at the back, if more convenient) that the messages do not contain combinations or alterations of words contrary to the usage of the language. These certificates will not be required in the case of foreign State telegrams.

CIVIL SERVICE DINNER AT POONA.

Members from all Parts Attend.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 31.

The Civil Service week concluded this evening when the members from every part of the Presidency assembled to dine together at the Club of Western India. The Hon'ble Mr. E. M. Fulton C. S. I., Senior Member of Council, presided at the dinner and proposed the toast of the evening "The Service." Others who sat at table were the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aston, the Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Gibb, Messrs. H. O. Quin, R. E. Brown, R. A. L. Moore, G. W. Hatch, J. P. Orr, C. A. Kincaid, R. B. Stewart, R. E. A. Elliott, C. G. H. Fawcett, Balak Ram, A. L. Emanuel, C. S. Campbell, W. O. Alcock, J. E. C. Jukes, A. L. Wood, G. D. French, A. H. A. Simcox, P. W. Monie, E. G. Turner, A. W. W. Mackie, A. Montgomerie, S. J. Murphy, J. H. Du Boulay, R. E. Enthoven, W. Greer, R. J. F. Kirk, J. M. Mcneill, W. D. Sheppard, L. Graham, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Mr. A. M. Jackson, Sir Steyning Edgerley, the Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Lamb, Messrs. A. S. A. Westropp, P. R. Cadell, H. S. Lawrence, G. Monteath, C. N. Seddon, C. W. M. Hudson, P. J. Mead, P. E. Percival, J. Monteath. E. J. Bolus, S. R. Arthur, W. C. Shepherd, M. H. W Hayward, F. C. Harrison and R. P. Barrow.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION IN SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 31.

The Lieutenant-Governor will visit the Ripon Hospital at Simla on Saturday the 1st of September, when he will take the opportunity of discussing with the Committee their recent recommendation as to Hospital Accommodation in Simla.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Concluded from page 4.)

It was not expected that Mr. A. G. Boscawen, the late Conservative member for the Tunbridge division of Kent, and a very ardent Tariff Reformer, would accomplish a feat that a Sir Watkin Wynn, with all his well-deserved influence in the principality, failed to accomplish, but it was thought that though he could hardly hope to capture the Liberal stronghold, he could do it a good deal of damage. Instead of which the Liberal majority is higher than it has ever been. The late Mr. Osborne Morgan won in 1885 by 393, in 1886 by 26, in 1892 by 765 and in 1895 by 1,784. Two years later Mr. Moss held the seat by the increased majority of 2,327 or 464 less than Mr. Hemmeldes's majority on Tuesday. Mr. Boscawan stated to a Press representative that in the circumstances he thought the Conservatives had not done badly. There had been no work on their part in the constituency for ten years, and the marvel was that there were any Conservatives left. A greater marvel is that in the circumstances Mr. Boscawen consented to stand unless he did so for the purpose of keeping his name before the public and to increase his claims for recognition when his friends at the inevitable turn of the tide found themselves once more in the seats of the mighty.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The marriage announcements in yesterday's *Times* contains the following:—

Flum Kapteyn.—Franz Flaum—May Kapteyn.

Decidedly a novelty.

Sportsmen will be interested to learn that Mr. Apcar's "Great Scot," twice the (winner of the Viceroy's Cup, was entered for a race, though a minor one, the Southdown Club Welter Plate, at Lewes on Saturday, and came in first, beating Mr. Cullman's Filatrice by half a length. Six ran. Great Scot's appearance on an English racecourse has attracted some attention and it is pointed out that although his opponents in the Sussex town were not very formidable, he was giving away more or less weight to all of them. He was second favourite, the first favourite Scaraben not being placed.

"Mental imbecility is a disqualification for election to the House of Commons." So writes Mr. Swift MacNeill, M. P., *apropos* the extraordinary Townshend case. I suppose Mr. Swift MacNeill is right, but there are in every House of Commons and particularly in the one elected early this year men whose actions it would be charitable to attribute to "mental imbecility."

With regard to the two narrow escapes of the Government during the past session and the censure which in some quarters has been passed upon the Chief Whip (Mr. G. Whiteley) I am told that he is a greater disciplinarian than one would have supposed from the incidents alluded to Mr. Whiteley as is well-known is a convert to Liberalism and formerly sat as a Conservative member. It is said that he owes his present position in the Government to the high opinion entertained of him by his predecessor as Patronage Secretary. Mr. Herbert Gladstone. There were three other candidates for the job—Mr. Buchanan (now Financial Secretary to the War Office) Mr. McKenna (Financial Secretary to the Treasury) and Mr. Harcourt (First Commissioner of Works.) The last named could have made an ideal Chief Whip.

HYDERABAD NOTES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, AUGUST 29.

THE Prime Minister His Excellency the Maharajah Kishen Persad, Bahadur, had a slight relapse yesterday. The fever rose up to 103 degrees. These constant relapses are not quite satisfactory and are creating great anxiety amongst the patient's friends. The weather also is depressing. It has been cloudy for the last fortnight with occasional drizzles, and cholera, dysentery, and fever are still raging all round.

THE OPIUM CASE.

The Chief City Magistrate has to-day issued a summons to Papamall, the father of the accused in the Opium Adulteration case for his appearance on Tuesday next to take his trial.

THE STATE CURRENCY.

The question of the circulation of *dubs* (copper coinage, in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions has again reached the stage which requires the immediate attention of Government. Nothing has created so much agitation amongst the poor ryots as this matter. Ever since the introduction of the new copper coins, the fluctuations in exchange have not only been very marked but very constant. The nominal value of *dubs* here is 96 to the rupee; but when they went so low as sixty-eight, the Government issued a notice that, until further orders, the exchange should be at the rate of eighty; and after a few months, when it was ascertained that sufficient *dubs* had been minted to meet the demand, this notification was withdrawn and a fresh one issued declaring that the nominal value should be restored, and to facilitate their circulation and help the poor people, a number of shroffs from the Central Treasury were deputed to the various *Nakhas* (police outports) to distribute the change, with the limitation that on one was to get more than one rupee's change at a time. This worked well for a time, but it had its end. At no time do private shroffs and the shopmen deal fairly with the public in this respect. Whatever has been the recognized value these men withheld at least one anna in the rupee and in the case of two-anna and four anna pieces one more pice is cut off, and there is no provision in the law to check this course. In the Courts and public offices change is taken only at the recognised value as a matter of course, although it is not so easily given; for the clerks and shroffs can always deny possession of *dubs*; and this being the case in the Metropolis it is worse in the districts where the difficulty and oppression have become so unbearable that a number of ryots from the neighbouring villages have flocked into the City to-day to seek redress from those in authority. It is, indeed, a pity that in spite of the exertions of the Accountant-General, who has within the short time he has held office, introduced many wholesome changes and improvements, but has not been able to grapple with this matter, which is of vital importance to the poor. The shopkeepers are not after all such a nuisance here as the unauthorized shroffs. Happily, the new rupee has put a stop to one portion of their swindling: before the coinage of the new rupees bearing the *Char Minar* impression, no rupee could be safely said to be sound, each shroff having his own method of testing it, and he would not hesitate to demand a discount upon a good rupee, if only the person he dealt with happened to be unwary. This cannot be practised now as the new rupees are invariably good, and can be tested by the sound alone, as are the British rupees. What the Shroff has therefore lost in this, he is now trying to make up in the fractional coinage. The only way to regulate this mischief would be to make it penal to give any short change and to allow only recognised shroffs, who hold licenses for the purpose, to keep their stalls in the bazaars. Some such course should be immediately adopted and it is surprising that Mr. Hyderi has not thought of it.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS.

There is an order of the Government that the Annual Reports of the Administration of every department shall be published within three months after the close of the year. This order, like many others, is evidently more honoured in the breach than in the observance. This is the end of the eleventh month of the Fusli year 1315 and yet the reports for the year 1314 F. have not been published by any department and as a matter of fact there are many departments which have not issued their reports for 1313 F. even! The Revenue Department, which is the most important and which ought to be most punctual, has not published a report for the last four years.

THE WORCESTER ELECTION COMMISSION.

Upon the Presumption of the Worcester Election Commission on August 17, Alderman Caldicott, J.P., hop merchant, Worcester, who acted as agent for the Conservative candidate at the last election, prior to the appointment of an agent, was further examined. He produced counterfoils of cheques and explained money matters.

Questioned as to free refreshments supplied at a meeting over which he presided in December, he declared, although much pressed on the point, that he did not know who paid for them.

Mr. Williamson, the successful Conservative candidate, was next called. Speaking with emotion, he disclaimed knowledge of any illegal practices at the election. He complained indignantly that Lord Beauchamp had declared that £1,600 had been spent on bribery at the Worcester election. Why, then, did not his lordship come forward and substantiate this statement?

These remarks were greeted with loud cheers, which the police suppressed.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Annual Prize Distribution.

In the Bombay Town Hall last evening, the annual prize distribution and Ball of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery were held, Brigadier-General Greenfield presiding. There were also present on the Organ platform General Munro, Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie, Lieutenant-Colonel Russell, Major Marsland, Lieutenant-Colonel Black Royal Scots, Lieutenant-Colonel Crimmin, V. C., I. M. S., Major Osborne, etc. The platform was tastefully decorated with plants in flower and foliage.

Lieutenant-Colonel Russell, in addressing the Corps, said:—General Greenfield, General Munro, Officers, non-Commissioned officers and men of the B. V. A.—Ladies and gentlemen,—In accordance with our practice at our annual prize-giving, I have to make a few remarks on the state of the Corps and other matters in connection therewith. I am happy to tell you the B.V.A. still lives. (Hear hear). But our last year has, owing to various unforeseen causes, been shorn of some of the "kudos" of the former year. Owing to a case of illness which we all deplored near our range at Colaba, we were unable to do any preliminary practice before we fired our Competition. The two days before it came off were thrown away owing to difficulties with the steam launch which towed our targets. At the competition itself, which was honoured by the G. O. C., Western Command and several Generals, we did a hard morning's work, being on the guns from 10 a. m. till 3-30 p.m., but largely owing to our want of practice we were not so successful as we had been the previous year. In spite of these, however, I am happy to say we succeeded in getting a score which entitles us to wear the cross guns upon our sleeves. It is a matter of great satisfaction to myself and all the officers that the Corps put up with their disappointments in the way they should have done, viz: by not uttering a word of complaint. (Cheers). Drill is like other forms of sport: it teaches men to bear the "rubs on the green" with equanimity. We must hope that the coming year will turn out a more successful one. (Hear, hear.) We also took an active part in the Rehearsal of the Harbour Defence, and, I am told, acquitted ourselves well. There is, however, one thing upon which for the future I desire to lay great stress, and that is I must ask every man in the Corps to bring in more recruits if he possibly can. Our numbers are certainly not what they should be, and every man has it in his power by precept and example to help in remedying this deficiency. On behalf of the Corps, I desire to acknowledge the very great assistance we have derived from the G. C. Bombay Brigade, who has always taken the greatest interest in our doings and given us, as I shall show futher on, invaluable aid. (Applause). Also I wish to express our hearty thanks to the Colonel and all the Officers at Colaba of the R. A., who have spared no time or trouble in helping us in what we had to do (Cheers). Further, owing to the kindness of the Colonel and Officers of the Royal Scots, who placed their range at Colaba at our disposal, we are able to get through our class firing in a way we should not otherwise have been able to do. On this point I should like to point out that there has been a falling-off in this respect which has invited criticism from head-quarters. I do not say the criticism was uncalled for, but I do want to point out as I have had to do in previous years, that the fact of our not having a range of our own has thrown the gravest possible difficulties in the way of our attaining a good figure of merit at the targets. (Hear, hear.) I am happy to say, however, that Colonel Leslie has kindly presented us with a Rifle Target,—a most ingenious instrument which, I feel confident, will greatly improve our shooting. The Public Schools in England, which won the Ashburton Shield at Bisley were trained, I am informed, on such an instrument. Our coming year bears to my mind bright promise. We have been allowed to acquire the services of a new Adjutant who, in a few weeks he has been with us, has put, if I may be allowed to say so, already new life into us. At his suggestion, backed up by the G.O.C., Bombay, we have been allowed to occupy a piece of land to the S. E. of the Taj Mahal Hotel on which we shall shortly, I hope, have one or more breech blocks of 6 in. guns and dummy guns and also a quick-firer or two, which will enable the Corps to do its practice in a convenient spot on more modern weapons than those now at our head-quarters. (Cheers) At the request of our new Adjutant, we have been granted a lot of superfluous 10 in: B. L. ammunition, which, we hope, to fire off in an Inter-Company Competition shortly, when I hope to be allowed to offer special prizes. In that competition No. 3 Company are anxious to take part, and of course we shall be happy to see them. Possibly it may be a satisfaction to some of you to know that No. 3 Company will pay their own travelling expenses for this as for other competitions. That Company is going very strong indeed. They are now at Kirkee and are to be trained in field guns of various kinds. Recruits to them are coming in as fast as I can sign the papers, and they are a most valuable adjunct to our Corps and are under a most keen and zealous officer, Major Armstrong. (Cheers). But I should mention that, with the assistance of the Adjutant, I am sending in a requisition for a Drill Hall for the Company. I hope eventually to get this for my "very importunity," but it almost makes me regret that I am not a widow, in which case, I might possibly have succeeded in moving the heart of Government, but hitherto I have failed. I do hope that, in the course of time, we shall get what we want. But I would impress upon each member of this Corps the necessity there is for him to show keenness in everything he does to attend his drills regularly; to work hard when at drill; to pay up his small subscriptions without delay—for there has been some slackness in this respect—and above all to do all he can to prove himself an efficient gunner. For to my mind it behoves every individual in this command to do all he can—however little that may be—to assist in its defence. For the day may come, and a good deal sooner than we expect, when every man will have to help. In Europe we see a great and powerful nation building ships and increasing their armaments almost opposite to the shores of England. In South Africa where almost a few months ago, we saw our soldiers fighting their hardest to curb a rebellion that should never have arisen, we see political representation being bestowed on a nation not yet fit for it. In Ceylon we see British troops being withdrawn in order that native troops may form what is called a Police. In Bombay we see crores and crores of rupees being expended without one single man considering how such wealth is being sufficiently defended in the event of any great stress of attack approaching. In Bengal we read of Babus being wrapped up in what is called the "National Flag to the tune of "Bande Materam." While lastly in England we see a Minister of War—a Genius from the Bar—busily engaged in proving that by striking off 20,000 men from the Army, he is really increasing our Force. (Hear, hear). All these things combine to make thinking men reflect on the present position of our Empire. Our only hope must be that, in the words of our great poet, "Nought shall make us rue, If England to herself do prove but true." I have now the pleasant duty of asking Mrs. Leslie to present the prizes. (Prolonged applause).

Mrs. Leslie having presented the prizes, General Greenfield briefly addressed the meeting:—He said there were various changes looming in the organization of the Corps. They had been well-considered and, he trusted, they would all prove to their welfare. Efficiency did not depend upon annual camps and practice alone. Efficiency in the scientific branch which they had undertaken could only be maintained by constant drill and practice, and he hoped that during the next year they would have better facilities in point of practice. Then, again, there was another branch of work which required attention, and that was musketry efficiency. He knew that like the Volunteer Rifles they were labouring under a great disadvantage for want of range accommodation. But where there is will there is way, and the Government would do everything they could to smooth the way and afford them facilities for musketry practice. He was glad to see that a strong incentive had been given to their practice by Colonel Leslie presenting them with a rifle target, and he believed that by the use of this instrument, they would be able to correct many an error in aiming and in using their weapons. In conclusion, the General wished the best luck to the Corps.

The ball was then cleared for dancing, which was kept up till the small hours of the morning.

PRIZE LIST.

The following is a list of the prizes distributed:—

Gatacre Cup, (Company Competition)—Won by No. 2 Company, Captain R W R Pennington.

Wheal Cup (Subdivision Competition)—Won by No. 3 Subdivision, No 2 Company, Sergt H Royal.

Hamilton Shield (Subdivision Competition)—Won by No 3 subdivision, No 2 Company Sergt H Royal.

Carter Cup (Subdivision, Competition)—Won by No 1 subdivision, No 3 Company Sergt Th. Clarke (Best score in each losing team to receive a medal). Br. Nuttall, Gr W J Mason, Gr T Hatton, Gr J S Roberts, and Gr J Dickie.

Class Firing Prizes: (1) O M P Clyne, score 76, Rs 50; (2) Gr E H Hewett, score 74, Rs 25; (3) Gr T Hatton, score 73, Rs 15. Recruits: (1) Gr A C Allen, score 94, Rs 25; (2) Gr C Flack, score 89, Rs 10.

Inter Company: For a challenge cup presented by Major J J Mareland and Captain R W R Pennington, and medals to each member of the team. Won by No 3 Company.

Highest Score: Prize of Rs 50 presented by Lieut Col L P Russell, won by Gr W J Mason.

B V A Rifle Association 1st Match Prize presented by H. E. the Governor: (1) Sergt T L Clark, Rs. 50; (2) Br G May, Rs 25; (3) Sgt Instr F Emmett Rs 20; (4) Corpl Breach, Rs 15; (5), Gr W J Mason, Rs 10; (6) Coy Q M Sgt T S Dawson, Rs 10; (7) Gr R Walters, Rs 5; (8) Gr Cox, Rs 5; (9) Sgt Inst H Solley, Rs 5; (10) Sergt W C Lintott, Rs 5.

2nd Match Prize presented by Messrs. Marcks and Co. (1) Gr J Rose; (2) Sergt T L Clark, Rs 25; (3) Gr R Walters, Rs 20; (4) Gr W J Mason, Rs 15; (5) Coy Q M Sergt T S Dawson, Rs 10; (6) Gr Cox, Rs 10; (7) Sergt E E Tooth, Rs 5; (8) Gr O M P Clyne, Rs 5; (9) Sergt G W Murray, Rs 5; (10) Gr Russell, Rs 5.

3rd Match. Prize presented by Messrs Rose and Co (1) Gr O M P Clyne (2) Gr R Walters, Rs 20; (3) Gr Cox, Rs 15; (4) Gr A Halden, Rs 10; (5) Br C A E Hunrd, Rs 10; (6) Br R Nuttall, Rs 5; (7) Sergt Inst A E Maber Rs 5; (8) Gr J Rose, Rs 5; (9) Sergt E E Tooth. Rs 5.

4th Match. Prize presented by Messrs Lawrence and Mayo. (For celerity and precision). (1) Gr W J Mason; (2) Gr O M P Clyne, Rs 20; (3) Gr Cox, Rs 15; (4) Gr A Halden, Rs 10; (5) Br C A E Hunrd, Rs 10; (6) Br R Nuttall, Rs 5; (7) Sergt Inst A E Maber Rs 5; (8) Gr J Rose, Rs 5; (9) Sergt E E Tooth. Rs 5.

5th Match. Prize presented by the General Commanding Western Division for "Disappearing Target." (1) Sergt Instr H Solley, Rs 50; (2 and 3) (tie) Corpl Breach, Rs 20 and Sergt E E Tooth, Rs 15; (4) Gr. Walker, Rs 10; (5) Br R W Nuttall, Rs 5; (6) Gr Taplin, Rs 5; Sergt Ewing, Gr Goff. and Gr A W Barker, tie, Rs 5.

6th March. Prize presented by the Officer Commanding B V A (1) Br G May, Rs 100; (2) Gr Russell, Rs 20; (3) Sergt Inst F Emmett, Rs 15; (4) Sergt Inst H Solley, Rs 10; (5) Gr Cox, Rs 5; (6) Gr R Walters, Rs 5; (7) Corpl Breach Rs 5.

7th Match. For a challenge cup presented by the honorary members B V A, and a case of whisky presented by Messrs Cutler Palmer and Co (1) Sergt T L Clark; (2) Gr

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

"TIDE'S" FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

Small Winners Plate.—6 furlongs. 1 Calcutta 2 Shauwar, 3 Scimitar.

Karjat Plate.—5 furlongs. 1 Bay Middleton, 2 Sheik 3 Darley.

Trial Plate.—5 furlongs. 1 Saintfoin, 2 Child Adopted, 3 Falstaff.

Chinchwad Plate.—1 mile. 1 Peculiar, 2 Young Kohinoor, 3 Sugger.

The New Lawn Plate.—6 furlongs. 1 Regio 2 Primerole, 3 Adelaide.

Pony Consolation Plate.—5 furlongs. 1 Mandeville, 2 Russley Rose, 3 Ruby.

Welter Handicap.—7 furlongs. 1 Corrie Roy 2 Vienard, 3 the Moachim.

JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

The 10th Royal Hussars not likely to enter.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 31.

The final in the Junior Polo Tournament will be played off on Tuesday, if weather continues as at present. The 10th Royal Hussars, it is probable, will not enter for the open tournament that begins on the 10th of September, as they have lost the services of one of the best players in the team, through an accident to Sir John Millbank, who broke his collar-bone recently at Ootacamund. Other members who could have made up a strong team for the 10th Hussars are absent on leave.

FOOTBALL

Cheshires vs Combined Team.

There was a game yesterday on the Oval between the Cheshires and the Eleven chosen to represent the Bombay Civilians. It was a good game on the whole and the Civilians did well to win though whether the Military team was all out or not is a question. One cannot say the impression made by the up-country team was very favourable despite their not extending themselves and their right as a whole seems the better wing in forwards, half and back though the centre forward and left half also showed up well. Except for the right wing, whom we have noted on previous occasions is exceptionally fast, the forwards only more on short passing than pace. Though one feels one could perhaps choose a more representative Eleven for Bombay civilians, they played well but mainly individually and Kennedy, Pooler, Edwards, Dawson and especially Greene did capital work and they should give the Scots quite a good game. The first goal came after a good run down by Kennedy who then gave to Holman and his shot was claimed to have gone through; it, however, went out to Greene and he sent a good angular shot in which went through the custodian's feet. Not long after Ward handled near his own goal and the inside right gave Dawson no chance and equalised.

The winning goal came to Civilians after a splendid run by Greene who centered and Tweedle getting on sent home a clever shot to the right corner. The game consequently ended in a win for the Combined team by 2 goals to 1.

THE PARWOOD LEAGUE.

After some delay owing to the Scots being in Poona their match with the R. A. seems to have become somewhat of a muddle. It appears the R A. understood they were to play yesterday at Colaba and, the whole team turning out, they claimed a walk over as the Scots were 'non est' thinking the game was to be to-day. This is somewhat childish however and the game has been fixed for 5 o'clock this evening at Colaba.

ANIRREGULA' SALE.

IN the High Court, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, disposed of an appeal in which Ganpatrao Jagannath Rajguru, judgment debtor and appellant, prayed for setting aside a certain sale of properties, in which Krishnaji, son and executor of Damodar Janardhan Gokhale, deceased, and others were concerned. The latter were respondents in the appeal. Mr. K. H. Kelkar, appeared for the appellant. Mr G. K. Dandekar appeared for respondents Nos. 1 to 3, who were judgment creditors; Mr. M. B. Chanbal appeared for Nos. 4 and 5, who were purchasers of the property at the auction. The claim was for Rs. 30,000. In April 1905, certain property belonging to the appellant was put up for sale in the Inami villages of Vanki and Chandoli, in the Poona district, and was purchased for Rs. 17,044 in all, which the appellant considered to be insufficient, and he moved Mr. Javerilal K. Thakur, First Class Subordinate Judge, to set aside the sale on certain grounds. Some of them were: the property was worth Rs. 40,000; no proper description of the property was given; proclamation was not made by beat of drum; the sale was not having been sufficiently published; several people were prevented from attending it. The respondents controverted the truth of these assertions, and averred that the sale being regular, and the application to set it aside having been made with a view to harass them, the sale should be confirmed. The Subordinate Judge disallowed the objections, and confirmed the sale with costs on the appellant. From this decision, he appealed to the High Court. The learned Chief Justice, in giving the judgment of the Court, said there was a material irregularity in the publication of the sale, in so far as the proclamation failed to state that another village, besides the two already stated, was to be sold, and was subject to a charge of Rs. 30,000. This irregularity was likely to lead to a diminution of price; and on the evidence, appellant appeared to have sustained substantial injury. Sale was set aside; each party to bear his own cost in the Court below: appellant must get the cost of this appeal from the respondent.

PUBLIC COMPANIES MEETINGS.

THE NAIGAUM MILLS CO. LD.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company No. 137 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Hajee Sulleman Abdool Waheed, chairman of the board of directors presiding. The directors report stated:—

"Your directors have the pleasure to submit to you their annual Report with the audited balance sheet and Profit and Loss accounts for the year ending 30th June 1906 showing a nett profit of Rs. 2,44,455-11-3 including balance of Rs. 1,786-9-7 brought over from previous account. After deducting from the above figure the ad-interim dividend paid for the half-year ending 31st December 1905 which has absorbed Rs. 48,000, there remains a balance of Rs. 1,96,455-11-3 which they recommend to appropriate as under:—To further dividend at Rs. 60 per share Rs. 48,000; To reserve fund Rs. 50,000; To equalization of dividend Rs. 50,000; To depreciation fund Rs. 25,000; To Machinery repairs and renewals Rs. 2,869; To insurance fund Rs. 5,000; To workmen's relief fund 5,000; To bonus to staff 2,000; To carry forward 8,586-1-5. Total Rs. 1,96,455-11-3." The directors report and audited statements of account for the year ending 30th June 1906 were adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 60 per share was declared. Messrs Hajee Esmael God Mahomed and S. B. Broacha, who retired by rotation were re-elected directors, and Messrs. M. M. Metha and Hormusjee Nusserwanjee Ghusta were re-appointed auditors.

THE CORONATION MILLS CO., LD.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of Coronation Mills Company Limited was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Company No. 137 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Cowasjee Nowrojee Chhoi presiding—The directors report showed:—

"Your directors have the pleasure to submit to you their annual report with the audited statements of account for the year ending 30th June 1906, showing a net profit of Rs. 3,19,607-1-11 including balance of Rs. 14,599-5-10 brought over from previous account. After deducting from the above figure the ad-Interm dividend paid for the half year ending 31st December 1905 which has absorbed Rs. 72,000, there remains a balance of Rs. 2,47,607-1-11 which they recommend to appropriate as under:—Further dividend at Rs. 60 per share Rs. 72,000, reserve fund Rs. 60,000,—Equalization of dividend Rs. 60,000, Depreciation fund Rs. 30,000, Insurance fund 5,000, Workmen's relief fund Rs. 5,000, Bonus to staff Rs. 2,000, to carry forward Rs. 13,607-1-11, total Rs. 2,47,607-7-11." The directors report and audited statements of account for the year ending 30th June were adopted and a dividend of Rs. 60 per share was declared. Mr. S. R. Bomanjee has returned to Bombay and has resumed his seat on the board, Messrs S. B. Broocha, and S. R. Bomonjee who retired by rotation were re-elected directors. Messrs Manockjee Hormusjee Davar and Baloobhoy Callianbhoy were re-appointed auditors.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 14th July amounted to Rs. 3,186, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 267. The total earnings from the 1st of July to the 14th of July were Rs. 6,486, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 193.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	87 7/16	=	3/16
4 per cent. Rentes	97 3/4	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	104 3/4	=	"
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 5/16	=	"

SILVER—

Spot in London	30 7/8	=	"
4 months hence	30 3/4	=	"
Spot in New York	66 5/8	=	1/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25-17 1-2	=	unchanged
Berlin cheques	20 48	=	"
New York Demand	4 83 8/8	=	"

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 1/2 per. ct.	=	—
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/2 "	=	+ 1/8
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 5/8 "	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4 "	=	+ 1/8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 "	=	unchanged

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 7/4 "	=	+ 1/8
7 day market loans	2 7/8 "	=	"

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £140,000

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5—2 sellers.
WHEAT—
Red Karachi 29 1/4 Sept.-Oct. sellers dull.
RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 51 1-2 + 1/4 Aug.-Sept. sellers dull.
Yellow Cawnpore 46 1/2 + 1/4 April-May sellers dull.
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 43 A.-S. done quiet
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 3/8.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	easier
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	firm
Total Sales	4,000
Spot	5-32—1
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10
Sold on speculation and for Export	400
Imports	3,000
Futures closed	easier

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4'90	4'99	4'99
—2	+1	+1
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4'91	4'91	4'95
+1	+1	+1
Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	
4'97	4'98	
4'2	4'1	

Receipts at U. S. Ports	7,000
Do. last year	18,000
Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Do. do. Continent	7,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	9'80
Futures, month of Dec.	9'11+11 *
Do. month of March	9'23+11 *

* Declined early owing to official weather rep rts considered favorable, and advanced later through bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	9 5/16
Futures, month of Oct.	9 08+9
Do. month of Dec.	9 09+9
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 30 Aug.

Cotton	1,047 bales.
Wheat	36,720 cwts.
Linseed	1,909 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,281 "
Gingellyseed	9 "
Poppyseed	232 "
Groundnuts	28 "
Castorseed	2,636 "
Rice	3,175 "
Myrabolians	118 "
Cottonseed	1,883 "
Mowraseed	763 "
Gram	3,148 "
Joowar	400 "
Maize	13 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion Rs. 11,58,860.
Ex s.s "Caledonia" from London.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31.

Heavy rain has fallen throughout the past week over a very large area. Two depressions were formed; one in Kathiawar which gave heavy rain in Bombay and Northwards to Sind, and the other from the Orissa Coast, which has travelled across the Peninsular in a North-Westerly direction and has caused floods in some parts of the country. These storms have appeared rather earlier than last year, when the heavy rain in the middle of September gave good crops in Berars, Central Provinces and Central India. It is true that the crops are further advanced now than they were at this time last year. But the rain experienced up to the present time, if succeeded by good sunshine for a fortnight or so, will do more good than harm to most of the growing crops.

Rain has fallen in the Punjab where it was urgently required and a great improvement in the outlook in that Province, has resultcd.

The general tone of the local markets is quiet and inactive. Produce is moving off slowly as prices are above the parity in Europe. Prospects for the coming season are all that could be desired, but both export and import trade at present are dull. The local Mill Industry is thriving and with the prospects of an excellent cotton crop and a lower range of prices, mill shares are in active demand at advancing rates.

Sterling exchange is very firm assisted by the demand in Calcutta. We hear of few bills coming out in Bombay and the enquiry for remittance is also limited. The very small allotment of Council Bills to Bombay, Rs. 10,000 out of a total of ninety lakhs, is a comment on our local trade at present. We deeply regret to report the death of Mr. Premchund Roychund, the well-known Bombay Financier, which sad occurrence took place to-day.

COTTON.

The home advices have been somewhat irregular during the past week. A steady advance took place followed by a collapse, on Tuesday. The fluctuations are entirely due to manipulative speculation, but with the very favourable prospects of the coming crop, we do not anticipate any permanent bullish movement at the current range of prices. As the large crop begins to weigh on the market it is probable that lower rates will prevail, unless in the meantime, the bears hamper down quotations to such a point, that the trade will come in as free buyers and cause a reaction. To-day is the closing day of the cotton year for the season 1905-06. We read in some of the trade newspapers, that there is a movement on foot, to close the cotton year on the 31st July instead of the 31st August as at present. The reason assigned for this movement is the fact that a large quantity of the new crop comes into sight during the month of August which is entered in the statistics of the closing year. This would be avoided if all statistics were drawn up from the 1st August to the 31st July, instead of a month later, as has been done for several years past.

The following are the daily closing quotations for Spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York, since our last mail report:—

	Liverpool.	New York.
August 24th	4'29	9'90
" 25th	5'37	9'50
" 27th	5'35	10'00
" 28th	5'35	9'90
" 29th	5'40	9'80
" 30th	5'39	9'80

The followiug are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, December-January and New York, December:—

	Liverpool.	New York.
August 24th	4'96	9'07
" 25th	5'00	9'11
" 27th	5'01	9'20
" 28th	5'04	9'08
" 29th	4'99	9'02
" 30th	4'91	9'14

In Bombay our market has fluctuated in sympathy with advices received from the home markets. Quotations for new crops advanced some Rs. 3 to 4 early in the week, but they have since declined and close about the same as last mail rates. A moderate business has been put through at the lower rates lately current, but the advance seemed to check all actual enquiry, except in the Marwari Bazaar.

The reports of our crops are still very favourable but a break in the heavy rains would now be very beneficial. In the Nagpore districts over 10 inches was gauged in two days. The Berars have also had heavy rain. But if they now have a long spell of fine hot weather, the crops will not suffer. In some of the Bengal districts Kupas has formed on the plants and will be brought to market in a very short time.

To-day's weather report advises that the depressions are filling up, and the rainfall is much lighter in most Provinces. Ahmedabad, however, reports a fall of nearly six inches yesterday.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT BOMBAY.

	Receipts for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1905.	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	447	4,41,902	3,02,363
Central India	287	1,47,212	1,54,652
Berars and Nagpur	1095	1,51,137	1,37,977
Berars	193	4,75,625	3,67,874
Central Provinces	376	3,60,220	3,89,279
Total Comras	2,338	13,96,116	13,54,144
Dhollera	nil	1,95,174	97,503
Broach	52	2,12,332	2,06,817
Comptta and Dharwar	628	94,996	1,36,338
Westerns	207	25,468	24,098
Bengals, N-W Provinces	799	3,13,258	3,73,094
Bengals, Rajputana	26	44,194	1,07,819
Sind	nil	40,029	93,369
Persian	nil	2,327	2,500
American	nil	18,321	57,673
Egyptian	nil	1,712	1,748
Other Sorts	nil	3,795	8,186
Total	4,091	2,33,222	2,67,979

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for week	4,091
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 30th Aug.	23,33,332
Shipments for the week to Europe	747
To China, Japan, and Coast Ports	962
Total	1,709
Total Shipments from 1st. Oct. to 30th Aug.	
Europe	914,192
Japan	405,351
China	24,263
Coast Ports	28,225
Total	13,71,951
Afloat in harbour for Europe	12,974
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	2,965

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.....quiet but steady.
Estimated sales .....4,000 bales.
Imports .....8,000 "

Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5 03	4'91	4'91
	plus 4	plus 4
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4'91	4'95	4'97
plus 4	plus 4	plus 4
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4'99	5'02	5'03
plus 4	plus 5	plus 5

The cotton market will be entirely closed to-morrow, as a mark of respect to the late Seth Premchund Roychund.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—			
M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	189
Do. fine	Dec.	"	187
Do. fine	Jan.	"	186
M G Dhamangaon fine		"	204
M G Nagpur fine		"	210
M G Khandeish fully good		"	187 1/2
M G K A fine		"	198 1/2
H G Bengals fully good		"	174
M G Broach good	Mar.	"	227

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—Market is dull and declining owing to weak reports from Europe, and to approaching settlement of September Suttas, against which investors hold a large quantity to tender. quote:

Ready	Rs. 7/4 to 7/5.
September	Rs. 7/9.
December	Rs. 7/10/6.
April-May	Rs. 7/3.

RAPESEED.—Old crops are very firm owing to small stocks. We quote Rs. 8/8 for Brown Cawnpore. New crops are easier on account of satisfactory rains everywhere. Owing to current high prices ryots are tempted to put more land under cultivation for rapeseed. April-May is quoted Rs. 7-1-3.

POPPYSEED.—There is not much change in this article and prices are well maintained for old crop. A fair amount of business has been done in new crop, shippers having bought freely at Rs. 8/2 R. T. for April-May delivery. Old crop is quoted Rs. 8/13 B. T. and Rs. 9, R.T.

CASTORSEED.—Market firm at Rs. 40/8. ready.

COTTONSEED.—Market firm. Dec.-Jan. is quoted Rs. 17/8.

GINGELLYSEED.—Market steady at Rs. 41 bold white 85 per cent. and Rs. 40 for 75 per cent. A fair amount of business is going on daily.

WHEAT.—Market dull on account of satisfactory rain. White Delhi is quoted Rs. 4/10 April-May. There is absolutely nothing doing by exporters or local Mills, the latter having sufficient supplies for the present.

Week's Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay.

Wheat	36,720 cwts.
Linseed	1,866 "
Rape Rai and Mustard	3,281 "
Gingellyseed	9 "
Poppyseed	232 "
Groundnuts	28 "
Castorseed	2,636 "
Rice	3,175 "
Myrabolians	118 "
Cottonseed	1,883 "
Mowraseed	763 "
Gram	3,148 "
Joowar	400 "
Maize	13 "

FREIGHT.

The market is steady. Bookings are reported in seeds for September shipment at 10s. 9d. for Antwerp, 11s. 6d. for Dunkirk and 11s. for Genoa. Cotton for Hamburg was booked at 12s. to 12s. 6d. For the new year business was done at 13s. 6d, open ports.

The fixture reported is the steamer "Villa de Majunga" at 11s. Dunkirk and Havre, September loading.

MONEY.

BANK RATE—				
Bank of England since 21st June		3 1/2	per cent.	
Bank of Bombay	do. 9th Aug	4	do.	
Bank of Bengal	do. 23rd do.	5	do.	
Bank of Madras	do. 10th July	4	do.	

The following is the Weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES.			
Public Deposits	Rs.	19,04,115	Decrease
Other Deposits	"	21,17,272	Increase
Sundries	"	3,348	do
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	Rs.	3,29,471	Decrease
Other Authorised Securities	"	47,348	Increase
Credits on Securities	"	5,77,936	Decrease
Loans do.	"	4,41,976	do
Bills discounted & purchased	"	5,80,646	Increase
Balance with other Banks	"	2,21,783	do
Sundries	"	1,999	do
Cash	"	1,92,398	do

These figures show a decline of about 2.9 1/4 lakhs in the Trade Demand.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance is 30 lakhs down and that of the Bank of Madras 5 lakhs up. No change has been made this week in the Presidency Banks' official rates. The money market is steady with a good enquiry on the Bengal side.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was eighty lakhs. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday ninety lakhs was put up for tender and of this amount 78-40 lakhs was taken in bills at 1s. 4 1/16d and 11-60 lakhs in transfers at 1s. 4 3/32d. Tenders at these rates received 58 per cent. For next week the amount advertised for allotment is increased to one crore,

The mail of the 17th August brings £100,000 silver and £90,000 gold to Bombay, £30,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Calcutta and also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	63,70,000
Bombay	"	11,40,000
Madras	"	6,30,000
Total	Rs.	81,40,000

The mail of the 24th August brings £3,90,000 silver and £90,000 gold for Bombay, also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	29,70,000
Bombay	"	10,40,000
Madras	"	21,10,000
Total	Rs.	61,20,000

The mail of the 31st August brings £12,0,000 silver and £80,000, gold for Bombay, and £150,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Calcutta, also the following Council Bill:—

Calcutta	Rs.	58,0,000
Bombay	"	10,000
Madras	"	20,40,000
Total	Rs.	68,50,000

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange continues as firm as ever but bills are not coming out at the prices asked and nothing is reported in consequence. For remittance the enquiry is most limited even though some Banks are pressing sales. Everything promises well as regards the crops and in a month's time there should be more doing.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.				1s. 4 1/16d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1/16d.
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight	D. A.		1s. 4 9/32d.
Do.	6 do.	do.		1s. 4 7/16d.
French Francs	3 do.	do.		170 1/2
Marks	3 do.	do.		139 1/2
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight		157 1/2
Shanghai	30 do.	do.		315
Japan	30 do.	do.		150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

This market is steady. The settlement passed off during the week, the rates going as high as Rs. 97-6 for ready and Rs. 97-8 for October settlement. Closing rates are as follows:—

	Repayable.	Rates.	
3 1-2 per cent. cash		Rs.	97-5
1st settlement 1st October		"	97-6
3 per cent Paper		"	86
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1922	103	9
4 per cent " "	1930	103	8
4 per cent " "	1932	103	8
4 per cent " "	1965	103	8
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1924	103	4
3 per cent " "	1946	103	4
3 per cent " "	Tanna	121	0
5 per cent " "	Sanitary	119	0
4 per cent Bo. Imp. Trust	1952	103	8
4 per cent " "	1964-65	103	8

BULLION.

Silver is steady locally and at home. It is reported that a considerable amount of silver has been purchased by a Native State for the September settlement. This has caused a steady feeling in the market and closing prices are as under.

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	24 0 9
Australian Bar Gold	24 0 3
Bombay do	24 0 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 2 6
Do. Dragons	15 0 0
Silver ex-duty Ready	78 1 0
Do. 1st settlement	78 1 0
Do. 2nd do	78 0 0

PIECE GOODS.

We have nothing further to add to our last week's report. The market is quiet and buying on up-country account is suspended. A better state of affairs is hoped for in about a fortnight's time. Prices are steady and unchanged.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams from China:—

	Unsold.	Uncleared	Weekly Sales.
Shanghai	93,000	45,000	7,800
Hongkong	79,000	63,000	NIL
	172,000	108,000	7,800
	2,80,000 bales.		

The local market is quiet but steady.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—These markets keep very firm and business is done in ready as well as forward shipments. Prices have advancing tendency.

IRON AND STEEL.—Market quiet but steady with only a small business passing.

Spelter.....Demand slightly improving.
Pigiead.....do. do. do.
Quicksilver.....Dull.

COALS.

The market is, steady. Sales of Cardiff are reported at Rs. 19 1/2 Sept. Oct. shipment and of South Yorkshire at Rs. 15 1/2 Sept. shipment. In Bengal coal sales reported of Heilgir's Standard Sept. shipment at Rs. 12/- of Lanwins Navigation shipment Sept. to December at Rs. 12- of Lawrie's Doshurgur shipment this year and next at Rs. 12 12as. and of Seebpore shipment this year at Rs. 12 12as.

SHARES.

The market is steady and mill shares have advanced in prices during this week. Bank of Bombay shares are quiet at Rs. 1475. In mill companies Bombay United are unchanged at Rs. 615 C.D. Central Indias have ruled at and about Rs. 2150, Chinas have jumped up to Rs. 1950, Connaughts are quiet at Rs. 600 X. D. Crescents have improved to Rs. 150 X. D. Colaba Land and Mill to Rs. 1,190. Currimbhais have advanced to Rs. 1670 X.D. Davids are steady at Rs. 517 1/2 X.D. Empress are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 540 in the beginning of the week and later on they have gradually improved to Rs. 570. Howard and Bullough have changed hands at Rs. 600 X. D. Imperials at Rs. 305 X.D, James Greaves at Rs. 550 X.D., Jamsheds have advanced to Rs. 192 1/2 X. D. Manekji Petits have ruled between Rs. 3,650 and Rs. 3,625 for September Settlement and close at the latter rate. Queen have jumped up to Rs. 1,160 C. D Standards are unchanged at Rs. 1,410 X.D. Svadeshis are steady at Rs. 1,660. Kohinoors have gradually advanced to Rs. 765 X. D. Luxmi Cotton have ruled at an about Rs. 1,195; Phœnix are steady at Rs. 117 1-2 X. D. In Press Companies Mofussils are unchanged at Rs. 575. New Berars have declined to Rs. 535. In miscellaneous list Badham Piles are unchanged at Rs. 138. Bombay Flours have changed hands at Rs. 725 C. D. Kemps at Rs. 220. Port Cannings are quiet at Rs. 435. C. D. Treachers are quiet at Rs. 540, Bombay Telephones have changed hands at Rs. 34. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Prantej are weak at Rs. 530. X. D. Tapti Valleys have changed hands at Rs. 472 1-2 cum-divid. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations. On Friday noon on hearing the sad news of the death of Seth Premchund Roychand this market was closed and the share and Government Paper Markets are to be kept closed on Saturday also as a mark of respect to the deceased.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

Important Encyclical.

ON the face of it the Pope's Encyclical letter to the archbishops and bishops of France makes for religious war in France. It will produce an immense sensation in the nation among non-Catholics and Catholics alike. As yet, of course, no opinion is expressed in ecclesiastical circles. The document was brought from Rome to the Archbishop of Paris on August 11 by a lay messenger.

The crux of the question is that under the Bill of Disestablishment all the Roman Catholic churches of France must be closed to religious worship by Dec. 11 next if by that date the "associations of worships," provided by the law be not formed. The Pope now specifically forbids the formation of such association

There is one loophole of escape, however, in the Encyclical letter, which French churchmen will not be slow to perceive. One passage states, "No such association can be allowed unless certain rights of the Church be guaranteed." This throws out a suggestion for further negotiations with the State, the temper of which is however, obdurate for the present. If neither Church nor State will compromise the situation will become inextricable.

It may be recalled that many Catholics, to whom Baron Denys Cochin and M. Ferdinand Brunetiere set the example, besought the Pope, in the interest of the Church herself, to accept the formation of the associations under whose control the law was to have placed all edifices of Roman Catholic worship.

The following is a summary of the Encyclical Letter of the Pope to the archbishops and bishops of France. His Holiness, after an allusion to the condemnation of the associations law and to the meeting of the French episcopate, says it is his duty to confirm the decisions of that general assembly. He therefore decrees that it is absolutely impossible for the religious associations, as the law establishes them, to be admitted without a violation of the sacred rights pertaining to the very life of the Church. The Encyclical continues:—

It might appear opportune to examine whether it is lawful to make trial, in their place, of some other sort of associations at once legal and canonical, and thus to preserve the Catholics of France from the grave complications which menace them. We declare that it is not permissible to try this other kind of associations as long as it is not established in a sure and legal manner that the divine constitution of the Church, the immutable rights of the Roman Pontiff and of the bishops, as their authority over the necessary property of the Church, particularly over the sacred edifices, shall be irrevocably embodied in the said associations in full security.

"It remains, therefore, for you, venerable brothers, to set yourselves to the work, to employ all means which the law recognises as within the rights of all citizens, to organise religious worship.

His Holiness alludes to the recriminations which the enemies of the Church will make against this decree. These he vigorously denounces, and proceeds:

"With reference to the special charge against the Church of having been more accommodating in a similar case outside France, you should explain that the Church has acted in this way because the situations were quite different, and, above all, because the divine attributes of the hierarchy were, in a certain measure, safeguarded.

The fabricators of this unjust law wished to make it a law, not of separation, but of oppression. Thus they affirmed their desire for peace, and promised an understanding, and they are now waging an atrocious war against the religion of the country. We who, after having patiently supported injustice upon injustice in our love for the proud French nation, finally find ourselves bound over to transgress the last holy limits of our apostolic duty, and we declare that we will not transgress them, or rather whether the fault does not lie entirely with those who in hate of the apostolic name have gone to such extremities.

Therefore, if they desire to show us their submission and their devotion, let the Catholic men of France struggle for the Church in accordance with the directions we have already given them; that is to say, with perseverance and energy, and yet without acting in a seditious and violent manner. It is not by violence, but by firmness that, fortifying themselves in their good right as within a citadel, they will succeed in breaking the obstinacy of their enemies. Let them well understand, as we have said, and as we repeat, that their efforts will be useless unless they unite in a perfect understanding for the defence of religion."

Entreating the faithful to conform to his verdict on "this nefarious law," the Pope advises them to learn from their adversaries what can be done by the union of forces, and concludes:

"We in no way doubt that the Catholics will fully comply with our directions, and conform with our desires. Also we shall ardently seek to obtain for them by the intercession of Mary, the Immaculate Virgin, the aid of the divine goodness. As a pledge of this celestial gift, and in testimony of our paternal benevolence, we grant with all our heart the apostolic benediction to you, venerable brothers, and to the whole French nation.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, on Aug 10, the Feast of St. Lawrence the Martyr, in the year 1906, the fourth of our Pontificate. PIUS P.P.X.

The *Osservatore Romano* publishes the reply of the French bishops to the Papal encyclical against the separation:

"It approves the condemanations pronounced by the encyclical, and inveighs against the criminal audacity of a Power which, wishing to tear up a contract concluded with the Church, does so without putting itself into communication with the head of the Church, and also against the sacrilegious usurpation of ecclesiastical properties. In conclusion the reply affirms the fidelity of the Catholics of France to their faith, and their resolution to obey the Holy Father. So soon, it says, as the French democracy sees things in their true light, it will rise as one body in the faith of Christ and the love of the Pope. That is why, it says, "we demand the right to preserve for France all the privileges of her protectorate over Catholic interests in the Orient."

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE

Russia in Revolution.

THE NEW CABINET.

A St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Aug. 10, says:—Reaction has finally declared itself openly, a purely bureaucratic Cabinet has been formed, and the prospects of M. Stolypin's scheme have faded, as they were bound to fade, into nothingness. The portfolios that were to have been placed in the hands of the Octobrists have been entrusted to the nominees of the Court Party, which has thus drawn the logical consequences of the dissolution of the Duma.

Prince Vassiltchikoff, the new Minister of Agriculture, who comes of an old and well-known family was at the head of the Red Cross work in the Far East during the war and for many years as Marshal of Nobility in the province of Novgorod, consistently opposed Liberal tendencies in the local government, and did a great deal to make of the Novgorod Zemstvo the reactionary Corporation it now is. Prince Vassiltchikoff has extensive connections at Court, and is a prominent member of the reactionary Court Party. The fact that his father published some 20 years ago a book containing a project for modern agrarian reform probably constituted one of his chief recommendations for his present post M. Filossoff, the Comptroller-General occupied the same post under Count Witte, and M. Isvolsky, the new Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod, is a brother of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and has been recently adjunct of the Minister of Public Instruction.

The character of the new Cabinet, adds the correspondent, makes it clear that M. Stolypin's vague promises of liberal reform will be simply elbowed out of the Government programme by a sturdy array of repressive measures.

The collapse of the coalition Cabinet scheme relieves the Government of the irksome necessity of treating with respect the Duma members who signed the Viborg manifesto, and its now announced that the whole 230, including M. Mouromtseff and Prince Dolgorukoff, are to be prosecuted. The signatories could desire no better mode of driving their appeal home. The *Novoe Vremya*, which is now the organ of uncompromising reaction, is carrying on a virulent campaign against M. Gerhardt, the Governor-General of Finland, Count Vorontzoff-Dashkoff, Viceroy of the Caucasus, and Admiral Skrydloff, who was indulgent enough to call the accused bluejackets brothers and not criminals.

The revolutionary organisations are renewing their terrorist activity, and one hears it rumoured that those officials who where to have been prosecuted as the result of the Duma's inquiry for brutal disregard of the law have been sentenced to death.

The Berlin correspondent of the same paper writes:—The announcement that the vacant places in the Russian Cabinet have been filled by the appointment of Prince Vassiltchikoff to be Minister of Agriculture and of M. Filosofoff to be Minister of Commerce is regarded as putting an end to all hopes that the new Government would receive a Liberal admixture in its composition. Those who criticise the new Ministers do so not from an exaggerated sense of the importance of the personalities concerned, but from an apparently well-founded conviction that these appointments effectually place the reactionary character of the Cabinet as a whole beyond dispute. In Liberal circlers regret is expressed that the failure of the latest efforts of the revolutionaries was not utilised as an opportunity for seriously attempting the work of reform. The reactionary party, however, has preferred to strengthen its position even at the cost of including emergency Ministers in the Cabinet and of entrusting the all-important Ministry of Agriculture to a courtier. The fact that the final constitution of the Russian Ministry causes general satisfaction among those in this country who are chiefly concerned to see the *status quo* in Russian maint

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Chancellor of the Diocese of Oxford has given judgment in two petitions relating to the parish church of Headington, from which the parishioners sought to obtain the removal of certain articles.

EDUCATION.—The West Riding judgment is exciting much attention. The hearing of summonses issued against passive resisters at Hammersmith has been adjourned *sine die*; on the other hand, orders for payment of the rate have been made against passive resisters at some other places.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—The result of the polling in East Denbighshire was declared at Wrexham on Wednesday. Mr. E. G. Hemmerde (L.) was returned, receiving 3,917 votes against 3,126 recorded for Mr. Griffith Boscawen (U).—The hearing of evidence in the Worcester election inquiry began on Tuesday.—At Oxted Petty Sessions, on Monday, summonses were granted against Mr. R. R. Fowler, clerk and manager of the Lingfield Racecourse, under the Corrupt Practices Act, in connexion with the Reigate election.

IRELAND.—The Lord Mayor and Corporation of Belfast on Saturday afternoon entertained at luncheon 50 officers and about 500 men of the Atlantic Fleet, which was anchored in Bangor Bay.

LAW AND POLICE.—Before Mr. Justice Bucknill and a jury, the inquiry into the mental state of the Marquis Townshend was concluded on Saturday. The jury found that Lord Townshend was of unsound mind so as to be incapable of managing his affairs, but that he was capable of managing himself, and was not dangerous to himself or others.—At Bow-street Police Court on Wednesday, Matilda Stanley, a married woman, was committed for trial charged with maliciously publishing a libel on Lady Gwendolin Cecil.

THE REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION on War Stores in South Africa has been issued as a Bluebook. We publish a full analysis of the report, with some of the most important passages in full.

THE EMPIRE.

AUSTRALIA.—The report of the Imperial Committee on Australian Defence has been laid on the table of the Federal House of Representatives.

NEW ZEALAND.—The New Zealand Law Society has forwarded to the Lord Chancellor, the Attorney-General and the Secretary for the Colonies resolutions upholding the right of Colonial appeal to the Privy Council.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Johannesburg Correspondent quotes an explanation made by Lord Selborne in reference to Lord Elgin's statement that he (Lord Selborne) concurred with doubts thrown on the accuracy of the Transvaal voters' roll. The High Commissioner says that the doubt exists, not because the roll had been inaccurately compiled but because during the time that has elapsed since its compilation there have been movements of population. Our correspondent says there is a feeling that the perpetual use of Lord Selborne's name, which of course disarms opposition in England to the decisions of his Majesty's Government, has reached the extreme limits of fairness.—So far, 570 Chinese have applied for repatriation under the notices.—The Cape House of Assembly has passed the Amnesty Bill removing all disabilities arising out of participation in the rebellion during the Boer war.—A telegram from Natal says the native chief Sikikuku has been found guilty of high treason

THE UNITED STATES.

THE PANAMA CANAL.—Advertisements will shortly be issued for 2,500 Chinese labourers for the Panama Canal, and if the experiment of employing them is successful, it is expected that larger numbers will be engaged. The West Indian negroes have not been found satisfactory, and not nearly enough Spaniards can be obtained. The labour leaders are resisting the proposal.

FOREIGN.

CHINA.—Our Peking Correspondent says that British railway matters in China are very unsatisfactory, and describes the obstructive and evasive attitude of the Chinese Government in regard to three concessions granted in September, 1898.

FRANCE.—The Pope, in an Encyclical dealing with the French Separation Law, decrees that religious worship associations cannot be formed without violation of the sacred and vital rights of the Church, and that while the law is what it is, it is not permissible to attempt instead some other form of association both legal and canonical.—A number of members of the French Chambers are promoting the signature of an address to late Russian *Duma*.

GERMANY.—King Edward arrived at Cronberg on Wednesday morning, and was received at the railway station by the Emperor William, with Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse. The meeting between the two Sovereigns was very cordial. The Royal party proceeded by motor-car to Friedrichshof Castle, and during the day went over the Castle grounds and made an excursion to Houburg and the Saalburg. In the evening there was a banquet at the Castle.—Our Berlin Correspondent furnishes an analysis of German journalistic criticisms on British administration in Egypt, apparently intended to serve as a foundation for a proposal that Egypt should be treated as an object of common interest to Great Britain and Germany, and that its future should be decided between the two Powers on the basis of compensating values.

GREECE AND THE BALEAN STATES.—The anti-Greek movement in Bulgaria continues.—It is reported that Anchialos, a town on the Black Sea, where there was fighting between Greeks and Bulgarians on Sunday, has been almost destroyed by fire.

MANCHURIA.—The Chinese Government has been notified that Japan is ready to arrange for the establishment of a Custom-house at Dalny, and favours similar arrangements at frontier stations in Northern Manchuria.

PERSIA.—It is announced from Teheran that the Shah has finally granted the demands of the people, and that most of the refugees have left the British Legation.—The Persian Legation in London has issued a statement to the effect that a National Council is to be established at Teheran, with power to deliberate on all important affairs of State, and to consider reforms which may be necessary for the national welfare.

RUSSIA.—A St. Petersburg Correspondennt says that reaction has now openly declared itself. A purely bureaucratic Cabinet has been formed. The character of the new Cabinet makes it clear that M. Stolypin's vague promises of Liberal reforms will be simply elbowed out of the Government programme by an array of repressive measures.—Three of the Octobrist leaders, Count Heyden, M. Lvoff, and M. Shipoff, have written letters in reply to the official account of the failure of the negotiations for the inclusion of members of their party in the Stolypin Cabinet. Their statements show that the negotiations failed because of the resistance of the reactionary party to any recognition of Liberal or constitutional ideas.

The Octobrist leaders have issued a manifesto, insisting on the establishment of a constitutional Monarchy with Ministerial responsibility and the complete abandonment of the old *regime*.—At a meeting held in Moscow last week a proposal was put forward for an alliance between the moderate Liberal parties with a view to preparations for the election for the next *Duma*, but the representatives of the Constitutional Democrats were unable to pledge themselves before the conference of the party which is to be held next month.—A Court-martial on the Sveaborg mutineers on Saturday condemned to death two officers and five soldiers for participation in the revolt.

Generals Kaulbars and Karangozoff narrowly escaped assassination at Odessa last week.—Sanguinary encounters between revolutionists and police and troops took place on Wednesday at Warsaw.

TURKEY.—It is announced in Constantinople that the Sultan, who has been indisposed has completely recovered.—The report of the Turkish Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Turco-Persian frontier dispute approves and justifies the Turkish claims.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.—The Lord Mayor and Corporation of Belfast on Saturday entertained a number of officers and men of the Atlantic Fleet at luncheon.—A field day was held on Salisbury Plain last week in which 36,000 men took part. A march of the London Scottish Rifle Corps through the Highland of Scotland began on Saturday.—A Court-material to inquire into the loss of the battleship Montagu was opened on Wednesday on board the Victory, in Portsmouth Harbour.

OBITUARY.—Col. J. Barker; Mr. W. Brinsley; Maj. H. D. Carleton; the Rev. F. H. Cox; Mrs. Craigie ("John Oliver Hobbes"); Akd. R. Downing; Canon H. Ellison; Mr. W. Imrie-Lieut. C. Lindsay; Mr. J. Mathieson; Col. A. W. McKinstry; Maj. F. M. J. D. Rhodes; Sir F. Scott.—*Times*.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	2	21
C Market, Bhoiwada Talao Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	1	1	31
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	1	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Sud Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	43
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	0	0	12
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	13
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	9
Total.....	5	5	144
Total plague deaths to date..	133,656		
Same date last year.....	9	7	82

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths
15	12

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

AREE OMISSIONS IN THE EDUCATION ACT.

THE Education Act must have given its framers a great deal of trouble; the omission about which everybody has been talking lately was not the only one. There were at least two serious oversights besides. One of these was that the Act repealed in their entirety the Technical Instruction Acts of 1889 and 1891, which applied not only to England and Wales, but to Ireland, the result being that, quite unintentionally, Ireland was deprived of a valuable piece of legislation by an Act which had nothing at all to do with Ireland. Another oversight, not so easy to set right, had to do with the abolition of the school boards and the creation of the new education authorites. A quite unlooked-for result of this change was that in many cases the new authorities found themselves without funds in the first year, or at least with a serious deficiency, and the Government carried through a special measures to make good this defect. So that the House of Commons has already corrected its own Act twice—will it be a record, one wonders, if the same Act should have to be corrected a third time?

MR. BALFOUR'S DRAUGHTSMEN.

Mr. Balfour was exceedingly unfortunate with his draughtsmen. One of them fixed the Local Government elections in Ireland for a Sunday, and they were to take place upon a register which did not come into existence until three days later! There, was, too, in Ireland during the same regime a singular parallel to the present situation. The passive resisters, as everybody knows now, have been strictly legal in their attitude, and their vindication has something in it as dramatic as the vindication of an Irish Board of Guardians which was ordered to be dissolved a few years ago for a course of conduct which was proved afterwards to be strictly in the accordance with the law as laid down by Government which had dissolved it!

MISTAKES ON THE BENCH.

Let it not be imagined, however, that the judges are always right. The mistakes of Parliament can be well matched from the files of the Courts. It was only a little while ago that a judge reduced a verdict of damages by £200 because another judge had allowed the jury to give damages twice for the same offence, and Mr. Justice Wills had once the strange experience, at Norwich Assizes, of having to quash the proceedings through the error of a lower Court. The magistrates of Ipswich had committed a prisoner for trial at Norwich, forgetting that they had no jurisdiction in Norfolk! There is an old convict somewhere who has good reason to remember a judge's mistake. He was being sentenced by the late Judge Waddy at Sheffield and the sentence was three year's penal servitude, for an attempt at picking pockets. Whereupon this dialogue occurred:—Prisoner: Beg pardon, Sir; but it's only an attempt. Judge Waddy: Yes, I know, and that's the sentence. The clerk of the court looked up his books and found that the judge could not inflict three year's penal servitude for such an offence, and the sentence was reduced to eighteen months.

POVERTY AND GENIUS.

Whatever be the merits of the disagreement which has had as its unhappy sequel the dismissal of Professor Ray Lankester from his post at the Natural History Museum, we cannot help remembering that, as a rule, we behave badly to our most distinguished men of science. Richard Owen, whose name has come into the controversy, was approaching old age with the certainty of poverty ahead until Macaulay took up his case. "A poet, a naturalist, an historian, a painter, a sculptor, who stood in his own line as high as Owen stands in his among men of science," said Macaulay, "could never be in want except by his own fault. But the greatest natural philosopher may starve while his countrymen are boasting of his discoveries, and while foreign academies are begging for the honour of being allowed to add his name to their list." Huxley was as little encouraged. To complete the classification of his specimens brought back from sea he had actually to throw up the only income he had in the world—the pittance which he drew from the Navy.

A WANTON MISTRESS.

Fortune delights to sport with her famous sons. Professor Lankester's humiliation comes at the very hour in which he attains his apogee. Dr. Copeland, the late Astronomer Royal for Scotland, when struck with a fatal disease, found that if he retired he must starve; all that the Treasury could do in the special circumstances was to add about half a crown a week to his beggarly allowance. He did not take it; he remained in office, dying, so that he might live out to his last days with at least a sufficient of food. Just as wanton has been the treatment by fortune of other prominent men of our time.

THE KINGDOM OF AMERICA.

Mr. Bryan has taken a great stride towards the White House—in Europe. The American papers to hand are full of the "Bryan Boom," and the way in which the Silver-Tongued Orator has "carried Europe by a large majority." One would imagine from these papers that our cousins would have little hesitation in hailing William Jennings Bryan as King. When America became independent of England she proposed to remain a monarchy. His soldiers offered the crown to Washington. The proposal was abhorrent to him. He persuaded his veterans to return to their homes. His army vanished, as our old Ironsides had vanished, and he went back to his farm. Supposing the Fates had been kind to Napoleon, and he had escaped to America after Waterloo, would he not, in a very different sense from Canning's have called in the New World to redress the balance of the Old? America under him might have become a kingdom or an Empire. France would have had a restored Second Empire but for the death of Napoleon III. He killed himself by operations undertaken that he might be able to ride—ride at the head of the army of Chalons. All arrangements had been made, the yacht chartered, the funds provided. But he must ride; to drive would be unheroic; to walk, bathetic. He died in the attempt to reclimb the throne by way of the saddle.

MANY INVENTIONS.

The jury before whom the Thaw trial in America is to be heard seem likely to be embarrassed by the multiplicity of defences to be put before them. The number of strings to defending counsel's bow promise to rival those employed in an historic trial in England. The charge was that a man had stolen a stuck. The find was identified as the property of the man from whom it was alleged to have been stolen. It was found in the possession of the man accused. But the matter was not so simple as the prosecution, in their guileless innocence, would have had the jury believe. The prisoner had bought the bird, or it had been given to him, or it had flown into his pocket, or it had crept in while he slept, or had been deposited by another. Each of these lines of defence was elaborately argued by counsel, and the gentleman to whose care the Treasury had committed their brief as seriously discussed each and every one in his final address. The jury meant well, but their memory was short. They feared, in considering their verdict, that there might be defence which they had temporarily forgotten, so acquitted the prisoner.

NOT PROVEN.

In his autobiography Lord Brampton tells of another curious jury before whom good fortune brought him in the days when he was building up a reputation as Henry Hawkins. His client was charged with complicity in the Orsini attempt. At the interview the man made no secret of the fact that he had done all which the prosecution alleged. He had had the explosives. They had come over to him from the Continent in firkins of butter. The point chiefly interesting him was the date upon which he would be hanged. His counsel, finding that there was no getting away from the evidence, determined to devote himself to proving that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the case, that the whole thing related to crime perpetrated not in this country but in another. His labours were spared. The jury found for the prisoner—on the evidence!

A SUGGESTION.

Three men who know their London pretty thoroughly were discussing the traffic problem recently, and agreed upon what seems a weak point in the programme of the buses. Get a little off the beaten track, seek a bus in an unfamiliar thoroughfare, and you are just as likely to board one vehicle coming from the place to which you wish to go as one bound for your goal. This is especially the case in regard to the motor-bus, whose pace does not afford intending passengers much time for the study of the signboards carried. A simple remedy would be to adopt the railway platform system—a little finger-board, or an arrow pointing towards the name of the place to which the bus is going—"To Putney," "To St. Paul's," or whatever it be. It could be switched towards the goal at the beginning of each journey, and would be a real convenience to the public and save the busmen many vexatious delays caused by taking up and setting down passengers travelling in the wrong direction.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

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HOW IS YOUR HEALTH

AFTER all, this is the most important point to you. Have you lost the old time energy and ambition? Are you ailing in any way from Weakness, Nervousness or a Disordered Liver and Stomach? Have you any pains or aches of the body or limbs? To be brief are you as well as you would like to be? Is your health as good as it was? Write to me fully if you feel anything wrong with you, advice will be found invaluable and it will cost you nothing.

Cook's Electric Body Battery

is a Battery that stands strictly on its merits which needs no drugs assistance and will not fail to cure you if you use it right. It has cured many people, some of which were, apparently, uncurable cases. In such troubles as Lumbago, Rheumatic Pains and aches, Weak Back and Nervous Disorders, it is of the utmost value, it fags any trouble which is the result of the loss of that force which is so essential to every human being, Electric Force yields quickly to the invigorating influence.

Bombay.

"DEAR SIR,—

Since I got your battery, I have been in good health. My health is improving daily I am truly a new man. For your pleasure I take the interest of writing you these few lines for publication as my true letter. Again thanking you, I am, gentlemen, Yours very truly,"

(Original letter will be shown to those who call)

Send me your name and address if you are a sickly person, and I will send you free of charge a standard book on Electricity as applied for curing diseases. Call if convenient. Our offices are open daily from 9-30 A.M. to 6 P.M. Consultation is free.

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HINK OF IT! 3 years in bed, unable to move now walks. MRS. ROBERTS' letter tells the whol story:—

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DR. A. T. SANDEN,

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This is a true and candid statement which I wish to be made known to the public at large about your Herculex.

I was paralysed for a period of three years and unable to leave my bed; I had the advice of many experienced Doctors, but of no avail; and they all gave me the same reply that I would never walk; and I also tried many drugs. At last I gave up all hopes of ever walking again, when I saw an Advertisement in the "Times of India" concerning your Herculex and its wonderful cure, so I made up my mind to see you personally about my sickness.

After seeing you, my hopes revived a little, but I still had a doubt, until I brought the Herculex and wore it; to my surprise and joy, I was able to walk about the house by holding to things as I passed them; after two months use I was able to go for a change and back with the help of my daughter aged fourteen, and up-to-date I am doing remarkably well and hope soon to be perfectly well though you did not expect to find a change before the end of six months.

I am, indeed, thankful to you for your care and kind attention, and your Herculex Belt is a wonderful cure, which I hope will benefit many more sufferers same as I was.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) B. ROBERTS.

This needs no comment. Judge for yourself after cures like this. It will pay you to investigate my system of treatment. All consultations are free! If you are unable to call, write for my latest works on electrical treatment, which will be mailed you free on receipt of your name and address.

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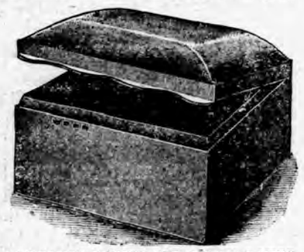

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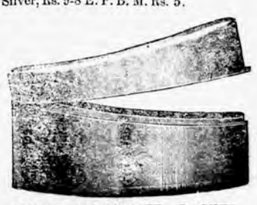

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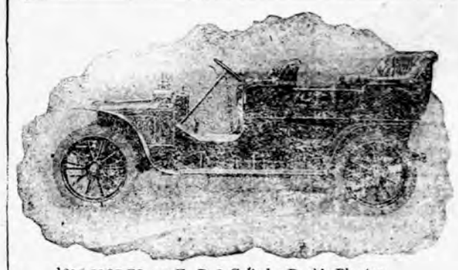

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A . . Nutritive Tonic	It is in Powder Form and can be prepared in a few moments by simply stirring in water.

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VIN CHAPOTEAUT
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A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, Indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent

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Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S

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Bombay Gazette.

SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1906.

MRS. ORMISTON'S NIGHT ASSAULTER.

Accused Waterman Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGON, AUGUST 31.

Srinavasun Reddie, a waterman was charged with house-breaking by night.

Mrs. Ormiston, wife of Captain Ormiston, Settlement Officer, Myaungmya, said she arrived from Maymyo and went to Aberdeen House, Rangoon. She retired having locked both the doors of her room. She left one window open, as the landlady assured her it was quite safe. Her ayah was sleeping in the same room on the floor. Between 1 and 2 a. m. she saw a figure of a person inside the mosqueit room standing by her bed. She was able to see by the light of a small lamp and also by the light of the moon. She thought it was the ayah and spoke to her but received no reply. So, she looked closer and saw it was a man. She sprang up and seized him by his two wrists and struggled but he managed to get outside the curtain. She raised an alarm and during the struggle the man dragged her towards the window and freed one hand. He then jumped out of the window. Whilst struggling with the man she had a distinct impression it was the paniwallah, the accused now before the Court. She informed Mrs Lindsey that she thought it was her paniwallah. So all the servants were turned out, but paniwallah was missing.

The ayah of Mrs. Ormiston stated she was in the room sleeping with her mistress who called out there was a man in her curtain. She saw her mistress struggling with accused ; she called for help and then saw accused jump through the window.

Mrs. Lindsey, the proprietress of the Aberdeen House said Mrs. Ormiston and ayah said they were certain it was the paniwallah of her establishment. So, she at once sent the butler to see if accused was in his godown, but he was absent and did not appear for work the next morning, and she did not see him again till the police produced him two weeks ago. Accused worked for her three years.

Mahomed Alub, a servant, heard cries of "pukkarro" and saw accused running to his godown. Shortly afterwards the butler came to call accused, but he was not to be found.

The accused was found guilty of house-breaking by night and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

POONA TURFITES IN OTHER SPORTS.

Cricket, Hockey, and Concerts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 31.

Owners, trainers and jockeys are absorbed in all descriptions of sport away from racing. They are going in strong for cricket and to-day a very interesting match was played on the Parsee Gymkhana ground between Married and Single.

The Single went in first and scored 204, the tallest scorers being Brown 40, Framjee 74 and Tyler 78, Married had two innings. In the first they scored only 53, and in the second 10 for 6 wickets down. Penton knocked up 15 and Brown 18 in the first, and in the second Penton was not out for 24, Simpson compiled 38 and Pell, Melsom, Brenner and Fisher did not bat.

The turfites have started hockey and on Monday they play the East Lancs on the latter's ground.

To-night they are being entertained at a concert organized on their behalf by Mr. Hessey at the Parsee Gymkhana, and next month they give a variety entertainment in aid of Lady Minto's fund under the patronage of H. E. the Governor. The concert will be held at Tattersall's club and the talent has already been secured from Bombay.

STOCK EXCHANGE FORMED AT RANGOON.

Leading Brokers Join.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 31.

A Stock Exchange has been formed here by the following seven leading firms of brokers :—Messrs. Adam and Man, Barnett Brothers Limited, J. A. A. Counter, J. A. Messenger, G Miller, Messrs. Morrison Dawn and Company, and J. B. Orr.

DEADLY QUARREL BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Both Die of Wounds Inflicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 31.

A married couple living in Yeza village, Hanthanaddy District, had a quarrel which ended in both seizing *dahs* and having a fight. They inflicted such ghastly wounds on each other principally on the head and neck that both died from the effects of their injuries.

DEPARTURE OF A POPULAR OFFICER.

Colonel Lawford Retires Home.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 31.

Colonel Lawford, Commanding Burma, left Rangoon by the Bibby line "Derbyshire," His period of service having expired. During the time he spent in Burma Colonel Lawford was President, Burma Atheletic Association, and took a keen interest in the Association. He was also the Steward of Rangoon races for a number of years and helped to bring the Rangoon Racing Club to the present state. To show their appreciation of the invaluable services rendered by him a few sporting men presented Colnel Lawford with a massive silver bowl of pure Burmese workmanship on the wharf this morning, prior to his embarkation. The Burma Athletic Association also made him a suitable gift. The members of the Pegu Club entertained him at a farewell dinner at the Club.

CIVIL SURVICE WEEK IN POONA.

Cricket Match with Poona Gymkhana.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA AUGUST 31.

The cricket match between Poona Gymkhana *versus* Indian Civil Service wound up this evening with the second innings. Scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Second Innings.

Mr Airy, c Monteath, b Campbell	31
Mr Lowman, b Campbell	5
Mr Lucas, c Kirk, b Campbell	5
Mr J H Pattison, st Jukes, b Campbell	77
Captain Umfreville, not out	4
Captain Rutter, not out	30
Colonel Mosse, Captain Gray, Mr Finlayson, Mr Wilson, Captain St John	Did not bat.
Extras	5
Total	157

CIVIL SERVICE

Mr Hudson, b Ariy	1
Mr Graham, c Finlayson, b Pattison	3
Mr Monteath, run out	27
Mr Campbell, c Substitute, b Mosse	20
Mr Jukes, l-b-w b Umfreville	48
Mr Elliott, not out	3
Hon'ble Mr Gibb, run out	2
Mr Arther, not out	7
Mr Shepphard, Mr Kirk, Mr Meade	did not bat.
Extras	4
Total	125

PASSENGERS PER S S CHINA.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Australian Lloyd's s. s. China from the Victoria Dock No, B, to-day. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. B. on the 1st September at 6 p. m. Deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock disinfeetant station, with all their luggage and kit to-day at 3-30 p. m., Major N. E. Chesney, Col. F. F. Ditmar, Mrs. Grattan Geary, Mr. E. Kaiser, Major G. T, Robinson, Mrs. Pearston and 2 children. For Aden.—Mrs. Woodfine and an infant.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

ADMIRALTY Aug 11

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut, R W Shepherd to be lieutenant. Acting Sub-Lieut, C P Cotton-Stapleton has been confirmed as sub-lieutenant. In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve the undermentioned officers have been placed on the Retired List—namely:—Senior Engineers W Birkett, W McKeand, H C Small, J Cameron, J Barber, Engineer F Harrison, with permission to assume the rank of chief engineer; Lieuts, F Mayoss, C J Swanson, Sub-Lieut, E J Miall; Lieut, D Lyon, with permission to assume the rank of commander; Lieuts, W H Calvert, J A Thomson; Sub-Lieut, E L L Webb; Engineers H G Hean, R T Rule, R Vincent, J Purvis.

Aug 13

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut, W D Hopcroft has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant.

War Office Aug 14

Royal Regiment Of Artillery

Royal House and Royal Field Art—Lieut, R W, White is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

Royal Garrison Art,—The removal from the Army of Lieut, G E Edmundson, as notified in the *Gazette* of Aug, 25, 1905, is cancelled; Lieut G E Edmundson resigns his commission; Lieut, P S Wiltshire, from half-pay, to be lieutenant, vice J Thomson, seconded.

Corps Of Royal Engineers

Capt T H Cochrane, M V O, inspector of iron structures at Head-quarters, to be major, vice J E O H Hamilton, promoted.

Line Battalions

The East Yorkshire Regt.—Supernumerary Capt, H R P Perry to be captain, vice B W Bogle, appointed adjutant; Supernumerary Lieut B Lawrence to be lieutenant, vice A Nugent, placed on temporary halfpay on account of ill-health.

Alexandra, Princess Of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.)—Capt, L E H Humfrey is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Supernumerary Capt. W J S Hosley to be captain, vice J L Swainson, seconded

The Duke Of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.)—Lieut R H Gill is seconded for service under the Colonial Office; Second Lieut, E H Fawcett, from 3rd batt, the Dorsetshire Regt, to be second lieutenant, vice A J H Chope, transferred to the Indian Army.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Supernnmerary Capt. L A E Price-Davies, V C. D S O, to be captain, vice T G Dalby, seconded ; supernumerary capt T G Dalby to be capt vice V H S Scratchley, D S O, placed on temporary halfpay on account of ill-health.

The Durham Light Inf,—Lieut-Col, and Brevet Col. G M Davison retires on retired pay.

The Connaught Rangers—Lieut, H W Markwick, from the Cornwall and Devon Miners Royal Garrison Art (Militia), to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut L J Comyn, promoted.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut S A Sherston is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Army Service Crops

Third Class Inspector of Mechanical Transport and Honorary-Lieut, B J Thomas resigns his commission.

Royal Army Medical Corps

Capt, C S Cato resigns his commission.

Commands and Staff

Col, H M Owen, C B, M V O, from an assistant inspector, to be an assistant director of remounts; Lieut-Col, and Brevet Col, Sir G V Thomas, Bart, C B, D S O, from half-pay to be a Staff officer for Horse and Field Art, and is granted the substantive rank of colonel, vice Col. W F L Lindsay, D S O, appointed a commander of Horse and Field Art.

The undermentioned officers to be brigade majors, Volunteer Infantry Brigades:—Major F W T Robinson, D S O, retired pay (Reserve of Officers), Capt H F Watson, D S O, 6th batt. the Lancashire Fusiliers.

Army Ordnance Department

Major C C Wrigley, ordnance officer, third class, to be ordnance officer, second class, with the substantive rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Army, vice Lieut-Col A Y Barton, who holds a Staff appointment.

The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels:—Brevet Lieut-Col, S E Von Donop, R A, secretary Ordnance Committee; F St D Skinner, the Ropal Sussex Regt; G H M Conran, the East Yorkshire Regt.

Memoranda

Major-Gen Sir R Pole-Carew, K C B. C V O, is placed on retired pay, and is granted the honorary rank of lieutenant-general on retirement; Lieut-Col, W C Savile, D S O, R A is granted the local rank of colonel while employed as a commander of Coast Defences; the name of Lieut, F J Douglas, medical Officer, 3rd Contingent, South Australian Bushmen, is as now discribed and not as stated in the *Gazette* of Sept, 5, 1905.

Admiralty 14th August.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Staff Paymaster Vernon Hastings Alton has been placed on the Retired List Dated 9th August 1906.

Admiralty 15th August

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet, viz:—

Archie Harry Bosanquet Bisset. Dated 30th May, 1906

Anthony William Loveband. Dated 30th July 1906.

Ralph Benest Janvrin, Hubert Vaughan-Jones, Victor Richard Williams, Dated 15th August, 1906

Clerk Ernest Hamilton Stern has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet, Dated 8th August 1906.

Royal Naval Reserve

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Thomas Reginald Heap has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant, Dated 25th November, 1904

Assistant Engineer William Relph to be Engineer. Dated 14th August, 1906.

Admiralty, 16th August

Sub-Lieutenant Henry Noel Marryat Hardy has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet, Dated 30th July, 1905

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 29th June, 1900.

Engineer Commander Charles Ayrton Moore has been placed on the Retired List, Dated 9th August 1906,

War Office Pall Mall 17th August

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, Lieutenant Thomas E Brooks resigns his Commission, Dated 18th August, 1906.

Royal Regiment Of Artillery

Royal Horse and Royel Field Artillery- Second Lieutenant Bryan R Cooper resigns his Commission, Dated 18th August, 1906.

Corps Of Royal Engineers

Brevet Colonel Henry Appleton, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on half-pay, Dated 13th August, 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel Leonard A Arkwright retires on retired pay, Dated 18th August, 1906.

The undermentioned Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels;—

Shafto L Craster, vice Brevet Colonel H Appleton, Dated 13th August, 1906.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard M Heath, D S O, vice L A Arkwright, Dated 18th August, 1906,

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—

Alfred R Winsloe, D S O, vice S L Craster, Dated 13th August 1906

Thomas C Wastson V C Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G M Heath, D S O, Dated 18th August, 1906.

Commands and Staff

Major-General the Honourable Sir Frederick W Stopford K C M G C B, from Director of Military Training, to command the London District, vice Lieutenant-General Sir L J Oliphant, K C V O, C B who has vacated that appointment, Dated 13th August 1906.

Lieutenant James R, Earl Stanhope, Grenadier Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major.General the Honourable Sir F W Stopford, K C M G, C B, commending London District. Dated 13th August 1906.

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